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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVII NO. 108 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 8, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Transvaal Indians To Offer Satyagrah

Reinforcing Rome-Berlin Axis

Political And Military Alliance Agreed Upon

"To Assure Peace In Europe"!

ROME, May 7.

A political and military alliance has been agreed upon between Count Ciano and Herr Von Ribbentrop at Milan.—Reuter.

Assuring Of Peace In Europe

A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AFTER THE TALKS SAYS:—"IN THE CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN COUNT CIANO AND HERR VON RIBBENTROP ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, THE PRESENT GENERAL SITUATION OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS WAS TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION. ONCE AGAIN NOTE WAS TAKEN OF THE PERFECT IDENTITY OF VIEWS BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS.

IT WAS DECIDED BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS TO FIX IN FINAL FORM, IN A POLITICAL AND MILITARY PACT, THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO STATES OF THE AXIS. IN SUCH A WAY ITALY AND GERMANY INTEND TO CONTRIBUTE IN AN EFFICACIOUS MANNER TO THE ASSURING OF PEACE IN EUROPE."—REUTER.

LONDON SPECULATION ON ITALO-GERMAN PACT

LONDON, May 7.

The Italo-German decision to define the axis relations in a political and military pact has not altogether come as a surprise in London, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent, but official circles are reserving comment in the absence of details about the scope of the pact.

It is remembered of course that the relations between Germany and Italy have been a favourite theme for some time past of German and Italian politicians. It is presumed that the wording of the Communique is designed to put an end to the rumours of Italy's dissatisfaction with the German policy.

On the other hand, it is stressed, that if there is a general dislike among the Italians for the existing links with Germany the conclusion of the pact would only serve to accentuate such a feeling.

London observers regard the pact as regularising Germany's military position in so far as Italy is concerned. The two points are being discussed in diplomatic circles: firstly the effect on possible Italian neutrality in certain circumstances and secondly the relation of Germany to the Mediterranean and North Africa. —Reuter.

Reaction In Poland

WARSAW, May 7.

Official quarters decline to comment on the German-Italian military and political pact until they know more of it, but there is no feeling here that Poland's international position in any possible negotiations over Danzig has been weakened by the pact.

The view is held unofficially that the pact has been forced on an unwilling Italy which has no desire to see an European conflict over Danzig. At the same time it is thought likely that only after receiving assurances of moderation from Germany could Signor Mussolini have agreed to such a pact.

The Press leaves no doubt that it is now for Germany to decide the future of the Polish-German relations. The "Gazeta Polska" the official Government organ hopes that Germany will choose the way of peace and begin negotiations on the basis outlined by Col. Beck.—Reuter.

French Regard It As Political Manoeuvre

PARIS, May 7.

Well-informed circles do not consider that the announcement of the military and political pact between Germany and Italy alters the situation. The communique issued from Milan is regarded more as a political manoeuvre to warn the democracies. There is no weakening in the axis.

"Le Temps" writes "everything leads one to think that Signor Mussolini by mistakes in policy is unable to free himself from German control. At the same time it is believed that Italy will continue trying to persuade Germany to adopt a less uncompromising attitude towards Poland.—Reuter.

Gafencu To Visit Ankara

ANKARA, May 7.

It is understood that M. Gafencu, who arrived back at Bucharest on May 6 after a tour of the European Capitals is to pay an official visit to Ankara on May 15.—Reuter.

TORNADO HAVOC IN BENGAL

Six Boats Sink: Three Killed And Several Injured

CALCUTTA, May 7.

A message from Kustia in East Bengal says that three men were killed and several others injured, and many houses were blown away or razed to the ground as a result of a severe tornado which swept over the Kusthia Sub-Division on Friday evening, lasting over half an hour. Numerous trees were uprooted and telegraph lines were dislocated.

One of the killed died under tragic circumstances. During the fury of the storm the poor man took shelter behind a detached wagon near the goods office of the Kusthia railway station. The storm moved the wagon and the man was knocked by the moving wagon as a result of which he fell on the railway line and the wheels passed over his head smashing it to pieces.

BOATS SINK.

A Dacca message says that six country-boats loaded with paddy sank in Dhaleswari river yesterday, when a strong gale passed over the Dacca district. However, no loss of life is reported.—United Press.

"PRIDE OF COUNTRY"

Calcutta Meeting Confers Titles On Subhas

CALCUTTA, May 7.

The title of "Deshgaurab" was conferred on Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose by a resolution passed at the public meeting, which he addressed last night, in recognition of the "forebearance and dignity" that he had shown from the time of his re-election as President of the Congress.

The meeting congratulated Mr. Bose on the stand he had taken in resigning the presidentship of the Congress and requested the public throughout India to render all possible assistance to him in carrying out his programme of work, particularly by raising a fund of at least one lakh of rupees to be spent by him for the political uplift of India.

The meeting also declared that the inclusion in the Congress Working Committee of Dr. B. C. Roy, and Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh was against the public opinion in Bengal and appealed to the public to help the "Forward Bloc" to carry out its programme.

The Mayor of Calcutta presided over the meeting and among those who spoke on the resolutions were Messrs. C. E. Gibbon, President of the Anglo-Indian Civil Liberties Association, Chittaranjan Guha Thakurta, Indra Narayan Sen and Charu Roy M.L.A.—A.P.

TROUBLE IN DANZIG POLYTECHNIC AGAIN

GDYNIA, May 6.

The trouble in the Danzig Polytechnic, which caused anti-German wrath early this year, has been renewed with the start of the new term.

Polish students complain that their grievances have not yet been remedied and have decided to boycott the lectures.—Reuter.

JAPAN CLAIMS SUCCESSES

TOKYO, May 7.

Japanese field dispatches claim rapid advance by Japanese troops engaged in an offensive against the troops of the Chinese Central Army in the Tapieh mountain range in Northern Hupeh.

A Japanese telegram from South Yangtze front reports that a Chinese force of about 5,000 which tried to recapture Fengsin, 30 miles west of Nanchang was repulsed on May 4 after a day's battle. The losses are said to be 1,500.

A Domei Agency dispatch from Kaifeng states that 20,000 pro-Japanese Chinese commanded by General Chank Lang Feng defeated troops belonging to the Chinese Fourth Army near Kweiteh on the Lunghai Railway. —Reuter.

Protest Against Asiatic Land Trading Bill

"Violation Of Cape Town Agreement"

JOHANNESBURG, May 7.

A MASS MEETING OF 3,000 INDIANS REPRESENTING EVERY PART OF THE TRANSVAAL DECIDED ON A WIDESPREAD CAMPAIGN OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE AGAINST THE ASIATIC LAND TRADING BILL WHICH IS REGARDED AS "DEGRADING, RUINOUS, DANGEROUS AND A VIOLATION OF THE CAPE TOWN AGREEMENT".

DR. Y. M. DADOO WAS ELECTED THE LEADER OF THE CAMPAIGN. THE BILL AIMS AT SEGREGATION OF INDIANS FROM CERTAIN AREAS.—Reuter.

German African Party's Appeal To S. Africans

WINDHOEK, May 7.

An appeal to South Africans to maintain a firm grip on freedom is made in a statement issued by the German African Party in South-West Africa, composed of naturalised Germans, mostly German Ex-Servicemen who reject the Nazi system in entirety.

"BE FREE AND REMAIN FREE."

The statement says that Herr Hitler does not only want South-West Africa. Only South Africa can revive the inflated German Exchequer. The party views with astonishment the short-sighted attitude of a section of the Union population in South-West Africa and South Africa towards the present situation in Africa and Europe. South Africans are asked to remember Germany of the previous age "where right and justice were the supreme law."

The statement adds: "Be sure that we should not fight the Hitler system, if it had brought blessings on our old home. The ideal of the German African Party is to be free and remain free."—Reuter."

WINDSOR TO BROADCAST TO AMERICA

NEW YORK, May 7.

The Duke of Windsor will broadcast to American listeners on May 8, from the historic battlefield town of Verdun, where he is at present staying, according to a statement issued by the National Broadcasting Company of America. It is stated that the broadcast will begin at 22-00 B.S.T.—Reuter.

FRANCO BEGINS DEMOBILISATION

MADRID, May 7.

A decree provides for the demobilisation of three classes of Gen. Franco's army by May 15 comprising roughly 150,000 men aged 39, 34 and 32.

At the end of the war the Nationalists had in service men from 19 to 32 whereas the Republican Army extended from 17 to 45.—Reuter.

Democratisation Of Britain's Armed Forces

Labour's Sweeping Proposals: Widening Of Powers Of Ministries Of Supply And Defence

LONDON, May 7.

Sweeping proposals for the reorganisation and democratisation of armed forces are contained in a Labour Party policy statement on Defence, which will be submitted to the Party Conference on Whitsun.

An improvement in pay conditions is outlined and the establishment of Ministries of Supply and Defence is recommended with wide powers in overcoming productive delay, and in dealing with profiteering. It is stated that great military and social value would be derived from a regulation, making it necessary for all applicants for commissions first, to serve for a year in ranks.

Freedom for members of armed forces to join trade unions and professional associations is also advocated—Reuter.

THE VATICAN'S PEACE MOVE

Communal Riot At Gaya

10 Killed & 100 Injured: Armed Police And Military Rushed

PATNA, May 7.

TEN PERSONS WERE KILLED AND ONE HUNDRED SERIOUSLY INJURED IN A COMMUNAL RIOT WHICH BROKE OUT AT GAYA LAST NIGHT.

DETAILS ARE LACKING.

A LARGE NUMBER OF MILITARY ARMED POLICE LEFT FOR GAYA TO STUDY THE SITUATION THERE.—UNITED PRESS.

Later

Curfew Proclaimed

The following press note has been issued by the Information Officer of the Government of Bihar:

"A communal riot broke out at Gaya yesterday evening soon after 5 and quickly spread to three Mohallas. Sporadic assaults occurred in many places and emergency police scheme was immediately put into force. Curfew order was also proclaimed. The town was patrolled throughout the night by police and magistrates.

"Upto this morning the casualties reported are 6 dead and about 70 injured. One further assault has been reported this morning.

SITUATION UNDER CONTROL.

"Extra police forces consisting of one troop of mounted military police and 50 armed police were sent to Gaya last night. They arrived there at about midnight and strengthened the patrol forces in the town. Fifty more military police arrived at Gaya early this morning. The forces are adequate and the situation is now under control.

"The Deputy Inspector-General of Police left for Gaya to study the situation."

The latest report from Gaya says that 10 persons were killed and more than one hundred injured in the riot.—United Press.

A. P. VERSION OF GAYA RIOT

PATNA, May 7.

Six were killed and over 70 injured following communal rioting, which broke out at Gaya last evening.

Knives and lathis were used during the disturbance.

Rioting commenced at 5-15 p.m. and quickly spread to their Mohallas of the town. But, with the immediate imposition of the Curfew Order and patrol by the police the situation was brought under control.

Mounted and armed police were also rushed from Patna and arrived at Gaya about mid-night. Further reinforcements are being arranged.

The cause of the riot is at present unknown

LATER.

According to the latest official information the casualties are 6 killed and 82 injured.

The situation is well under control and only one case of assault was reported to-day.—A.P

Belgian Army Beat Br. Army In Soccer Match

BRUSSELS, May 7.

The Belgian Army beat the British Army by six goals to nil, and won the Kentish Cup Triangular Soccer Tournament, by beating the French Army on a goal average.—Reuter.

Diplomatic Activity In Paris And Berlin

NAZI PROPOSAL OF DANZIG PLEBISCITE

Emergency Powers For Poland's President?

LONDON, May 6.

HIS HOLINESS THE POPE HAS TAKEN DIPLOMATIC ACTION TO ASSIST IN THE PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE POLISH GERMAN DISPUTE.

THE PAPAL NUNCIO IN GERMANY, MGR. ORSENIGO, SAW HERR HITLER YESTERDAY AT BERCHTESGADEN AND FLEW BACK TO BERLIN IN A GOVERNMENT PLANE.

MEANWHILE THE PAPAL NUNCIO IN PARIS HAD AN INTERVIEW WITH M. BONNET YESTERDAY, FOLLOWING WHICH THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTED TO THE CABINET THAT EFFORTS WERE BEING MADE BY THE HOLY SEE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE IN EUROPE.

VATICAN CIRCLES SAY THAT THE PAPAL NUNCIO IN BERLIN SAW HERR VON RIBBENTROP BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE FOR ITALY AND THAT THE VISIT HAD SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE GERMAN-POLISH DISPUTE.

Diplomatic Activity

The Holy See is anxious to see this question settled peacefully and it is understood to be using all its influence to smoothen the path of negotiations in order to prevent any breaking off of contacts.

Although it may be said that this initiative has not hitherto brought any concrete results, the Vatican is continuing to devote its diplomatic activity in all European centres to the cause of peace.

It is also believed that contact has been renewed with Berlin with the aim of reaching an understanding over the Concordat between Germany and the Holy See.

Cardinal Verdier, Archbishop of Paris, is expected to make an important statement to-morrow to the French Eucharistic Congress at Algiers and a special message to the Congress will be broadcast by the Pope himself at noon.

PLEBISCITE IN DANZIG

Decisions of importance regarding Danzig are not expected for the present, according to political circles in Berlin where there is a talk of a plebiscite in Danzig.

It must be left to the population there to decide whether they want to return to the Reich or remain a free state, it is asserted.

It is now reluctantly confirmed in well-informed quarters that Herr Hitler yesterday conferred with Herr Greiser and Herr Goerster, and hence Herr von Ribbentrop has gone to Milan with a full knowledge of the wishes of the Danzig leaders and Herr Hitler's instructions.

A plenary session of the Polish Chamber has been called for Tuesday to debate on granting the President special powers to promulgate decrees for financing defence. The Senate will hold a plenary session on Thursday.

The German Ambassador, Herr von Dirksen, has returned to London.

POPE'S PEACE MESSAGE TO ALGIERS CONFERENCE

VATICAN CITY, May 7.

The Pope in a broadcast to the French National Eucharistic Conference at Algiers made a brief reference to peace "so ardently desired by anxious humanity."

His Holiness urged that the month of May should be entirely devoted to universal prayer in order that there should descend from heaven to earth by the hands of Immaculate Virgin that peace promised to all men of goodwill, peace in souls troubled by calls and seductions of false doctrines and peace between nations shuddering in unceasing anxiety.—Reuter.

ANGLO-TURKISH RELATIONS

Report Of Potemkin's Ankara Talks

MOSCOW, May 7.

The community of views and aspirations for a reinforcement of friendship between the two States in the interest of world peace" was established during the Ankara talks between M. Potemkin and the Turkish Ministers, states the official Soviet news agency.—Reuter.

London Ovation To Their Majesties

LONDON, May 6.

A huge crowd gave Their Majesties a tremendous ovation as they left Buckingham Palace at 12-18 in an open carriage drawn by four greys. The Princesses sat opposite their parents. The roar of cheering was quickly taken up along the whole length of the crowded Mall.

BUSY DAY FOR KING & QUEEN

Take Part In Divine Service And Boat Drill

LONDON, May 7.

Reuter's special correspondent aboard the "Empress of Australia" reports that while the ship ploughed through a moderate swell in bright sunshine with a stiff breeze blowing, the King and Queen had an active morning. Accompanied by the whole Royal suite they attended a divine service, and afterwards with the whole Royal party took part in a boat drill. They spent the afternoon quietly reading and resting. —Reuter's Special.

The King attired in naval uniform saluted again and again in acknowledgment of the cheers.—Reuter.

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets shou'd be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted graduate with English and French and one with Botany Physics for Sheth Madhavdas Amersey High School, Andheri. B.T. S.T.C. preferred. Apply to Principal before 15th May. (11720)

Wanted a Secretary for a Limited Company. Only those having thorough knowledge and experience of Limited Company's Accounts and work, need apply stating minimum salary expected Person having experience of a Sugar Factory's work will be preferred. Apply Box No. 11727, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited for the post of Principal of the Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce, Ahmedabad. The applicant should be able to conduct classes in English and at least one of the subjects of the B. Com. courses of the Bombay University. Starting Salary Rs. 500. Appointment on probation for one year. A man with experience and high academic qualifications will be preferred. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience should be sent to the undersigned before the 15th of May 1939. J. H. Divan, Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Congress House, Bhadra, Ahmedabad. (47)

62. TO BE LET.

To Be Let immediately for Vegetarian Hindus 2 nice Diwankhanas with Taps inside—Apply 3rd floor 579 Chira Bazar near Princess Street. (11737)

68. FLATS TO LET

Coolest and most comfortable flats in Bombay, to let at Meher-Abad, Marine Drive, Churchgate Reclamation, facing sea. Unrivalled situation. Rents very reasonable. Apply P. Master on phone No. 23217. (11723)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (157)

15th May—Radio Mechanics course for all students including undermatrics. Short period—Moderate fees—Thorough theoretical,—practical coaching. Also other advanced courses in Radio Engineering, Wireless Telegraphy,—A.M.I.E.E., etc., Radio Electric Institute, Lamington Chambers, Lamington Road, Bombay. (103)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE EASTERN COTTON TRADING CO., LTD.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th May 1939 to 22nd May, 1939, (both days inclusive).

RAMDAS KHIMJI BROS., Agents.

Bombay, 6th May, 1939. (11538)

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY.
Architectural Section.

VACANCIES FOR 3 VISITING ASSISTANT TEACHERS--PART TIME & TEMPORARY

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the above posts in the Architectural Section of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. Candidates must at least be holders of the Bombay Government Diploma in Architecture. They will be required to put in six attendances, of two hours duration, each week during the Sesssion which lasts from June 10th to October 10th and November 10th to March 10th. Besides these attendances they will be expected to voluntarily put in about the same time in the routine work of the Section such as assisting with the marking of papers and encouraging such activities of the Section as the Library, Literary and Debating Society and Gymkhana. The School periods are from 7-40 A.M. to 9-40 A.M., 10-40 A.M. to 12-40 noon and 2-40 P.M. to 4-40 P.M. (S.T.), but the particular periods will be according to the Official Time Table of the Section.

The appointments will be for one Session only, commencing from June 10th, 1939 and for 8 months of the working Session and carry no pay during Vacations. The Pay is Rs. 80| p.m.

The selected candidates will have to comply with all the rules and regulations controlling such appointments by Government and will be directly under the control of the Professor of Architecture subject to the orders of the Director.

Applications, stating experience qualification, age, present employment and the architectural subjects in which the applicant is most proficient, must reach the undersigned on or before May 15th 1939.

(CHAS R. GERRARD), Director.

Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, 5th May, 1939. (145)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Admissions are now open for Courses in Radio and Electrical Engineering and Wireless Telegraphy. Efficient training both in Theory and Practice. Paying careers. Short Courses. Moderate fees. Library and gymkhana facilities. For fully illustrated Prospectus apply: Khalsa College. Bombay Technical Institute, King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay No. 19. (10987)

150. SCHOLARSHIPS

Sheth Khimji Dayal Smarak Fund. Scholarships are to be awarded from the above Fund for Higher Commercial Education. Lohanas will have first preference. Applications should reach, the Hon. Secretary, (9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay), before the 10th June, 1939. (11731)

127. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for Silk and Woollen goods on liberal terms apply to see Sham Lal Menrai Inspector Jeejakar-wadi Room No. 17, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay. (11721)

Public Notices

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 5199|151-Imp.

The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue under clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), is published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to the said draft on or before 30th May 1939 will be duly considered.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has modified as under the existing notification No. 12523|151, dated 10th October 1931, and has also made the following additional rules:—

I.—Under Section 22 (1) (b)—

17 (A) No person shall ride a cycle in a race in any public street.

55. Regulation of traffic in Ficket Road.—The portion of Picket Road from its junction with Picket Cross Lane to its junction with Kalbadevi Road shall be closed to west-bound vehicular traffic, i.e. traffic proceeding to Kalbadevi Road.

56. Dongri Street (Narsi Natha Street).—From its junction with Masjid Bunder Road to its junction with Bhandari Street shall be closed to north-bound vehicular traffic, i.e. there shall be no entry from Bhandari Street.

Kazi Syed Street.—From its junction with Masjid Bunder Road to its junction with Bhandari Street shall be closed to south-bound vehicular traffic. i.e. there shall be no entry from Masjid Bunder Road.

II.—Under Section 22 (1) (c)—

9 (d). Regulation of traffic at Excelsior, Empire, Capitol and Regal Cinemas.—No person shall allow any vehicle of which he is in charge to part within ten yards on either side of the entrance of:—

Excelsior Cinema,
Empire Cinema,
Capitol Cinema and
Regal Cinema

except for the immediate purpose of picking up or setting down passengers. Cars setting down or picking up passengers shall approach the entrance in single line one behind the other.

24. Parking of vehicles in Wodehouse Road.—The parking of vehicles in Wodehouse Road from Hotel Majestic up to Ormiston Road shall be regulated by the unilateral system of parking, i.e. when the dates of the month according to the Christian Calendar are even, parking shall be on the North side only, and when the dates are odd, parking shall be on the South side subject to the condition that access to gateways of buildings is left unimpeded and that the general rule, that no vehicle shall park within 30 feet of a corner, is observed.

25. No person shall allow any vehicle of which he is in charge to stand or halt anywhere on the portion of 'Girgaum Road,' from Dhobi Talao to its junction with Princess Street, except for the immediate purpose of picking up or setting down passengers.

26. The parking of vehicles on the east side of 'Esplanade Road' from its junction with Churchgate Street to its junction with Bruce Lane is prohibited.

Note.—Delete clause 2 (a) of Commissioner of Police's Notification No. 12523|151, dated 10th October 1931, and renumber clause (b) as clause (a).

27. Regulation of traffic at the Bombay Gymkhana.—Owner-driven cars shall park head to tail—one behind the other—facing South on the East side of Esplanade Road.

Chauffeur-driven cars shall park on the West side of the Esplanade Road tail on to the Cross Maidan. When the parking space on the East side is full, owner-driven cars shall be similarly parked here.

28. Regulation of traffic at Eros Theatre.—No person shall allow any vehicle of which he is in charge to park within ten yards on either side of the entrance of Eros Theatre except for the immediate purpose of picking up or setting down passengers. Cars setting down or picking up passengers shall approach the entrance in single line one behind the other.

Cars shall draw up at the entrance facing West. Cars shall park in the island park opposite the entrance and when this is full, on the North-West side of Jamshed Tata Road, tail on to the kerb.

No parking will be allowed on the portion of Queen's Road along the Eastern side of the Eros Theatre and its shops.

29. Regulation of traffic at C. J. Hall.—No person shall allow any vehicle of which he is in charge to park within ten yards on either side of entrance of C. J. Hall except for the immediate purpose of picking up or setting down passengers.

Cars picking up or setting down passengers shall approach the entrance in single line one behind the other.

N. P. A. SMITH, Commissioner of Police

Head Police Office, Bombay, 19th April, 1939. (152)

MARSLAND PRICE & CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at "Construction House," Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 25th May, 1939 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the business as detailed in the Notice posted to Shareholders.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED as from MONDAY, the 15th May, 1939 to THURSDAY, the 25th May, 1939, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board. The Premier Construction Co., Ltd., Agents.

B. D. SARDESAI, Secretary.

"Construction House." Ballard Estate, Bombay, 6th May, 1939.

N.B.—The dividend, if sanctioned, will be paid at the Company's Office "Construction House", Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on and from Monday the 5th June, 1939 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register as on Monday the 15th May, 1939. (154)

NOTICE AS TO LOST POLICY.

POLICY NOS. 36048 & C85780 in NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., on the life of Hormusji Dinshawji Katrak of Nagpur, C. P. having been LOST. Notice is hereby given that failing any objection to reach the Company within one month of this date from any interested party with production of the policy the Company will proceed in matters pending concerning the policy.

K. M. NAIK, Manager.

National Insurance Company Ltd. 7, Council House St., Calcutta (156)

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT GOKHALE ROAD.

Under instructions of Messrs. Thakurdas Daru Hemani & Co., attorneys for the 2nd Mortgagee Prabhakar Wamanrao Dukle and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Suleman Haji Mahomedji Maniar, Messrs D. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 26th May, 1939, at 5 p. m. on the premises the Gokhale Road property of the Mortgagor admeasuring about 3294 Sq. Yds. For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the said attorneys or to the undersigned at their respective offices at Esplanade Road and Opposite Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD. BOMBAY

Under instructions from Messrs. Manchershaw B. Chothia & Co., attorney for the 2nd Mortgagees Memon Haji Ismail and another and on account and risk of the Mortgagors Ghanchi Nanji Haji and others, Messrs. D. MISTRY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 25th May, 1939 at 5 p. m on the premises the Elphinstone Road property of the Mortgagors admeasuring about 803 sq. yds. For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the said attorney or to the undersigned at their respective offices at 20, Hamam Street and Opposite Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.

D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers. 15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SANTA CRUZ

Under instructions from Mr. Phirozshaw Pestonji Ginwalla, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1779 of 1932 (Jaiji Pestonshaw Ginwalla and others vs. Jafaralli Karmalli, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY the 24th May 1939 at 5 P. M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land with buildings under Survey No. 63 Pot. Nos. 13 11, 45, New N. A. 331 in the village of Danda (Santa Cruz) admeasuring about 1089 (or 985) square yards and bounded on the North by N. A. 193 and Survey No 63 Pot 13, on the South by Survey No. 63 Pot 23 and 12, on the East by Survey No. 63 Pot 23 and on the West by Ghodbunder Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for the said Receiver at 51 Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT DeLISLE ROAD, OPP POLICE STATION.

Under instructions from the Manager Banco Nacional Ultramarino, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1713 of 1924 (Banco Nacional Ultramarino vs. Dadamiya Khandwani), Messrs. Bennett and Co. will on Wednesday the 10th May, 1939 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises in one lot as under:—

No. 1.—Foras freehold fazandari land with building thereon admeasuring about 592 sq. yds. situate at DeLisle Road, bearing Municipal G Ward No. 2254 (2) Old St. No. 306, New St. No. 304 and bounded on the South by the property of Savakshah Ratanji Dubash, on the North projected Road by the Lessee, on the West vacant land formerly in possession of Lessee Nanalal, now possession kept reserved, on the East by the land to be left between two chawls now under construction.

No. 2:—Foras freehold fazandari land with building thereon admeasuring about 620 sq. yds. bearing Municipal G Ward No. 2254 (2B) Old Street No 306, New St. No. 304C, and bounded on the South by the vacant land of Cooverbai Ratanji Dubash on the North by the projected Road and land of Nanalal Kuberdas, on the West by the property No. 3 and on the East by the property No. 1 on the frontage of DeLisle Road

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Manager, Banco Nacional Ultramarino, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO

CRAWFORD & CO.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO HOTEL OWNERS AND FURNITURE DEALERS.

Auction sale to be held on TUESDAY, 9th May, 1939, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) at Frere Road, opp. G. P. O. furniture of Alexandra Bar, such as Bentwood chairs, Marble table, Counter, Big Partition, Crockery, Cutlery, D. C. Ceiling Fans, Godrej cash-box Cupboards, Big Refrigerator, one full size Dawson Billiard table complete Lamps, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ENTIRE STOCK IN-TRADE OF LEATHER GOODS BOOTS AND SHOES. TOOLS AND RAW MATERIALS AS ALSO ENTIRE SHOP FURNITURE OF OLD ESTABLISHED AND WELL KNOWN SHOP, KNOWN AS ELGIN LEATHER WORKS SITUATE OPPOSITE RAJABAI TOWER ON ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

Messrs. J S. MODY & CO., will this day, MONDAY, the 8th day of May, 1939 at 4 p. m. (S. T.) sell by public auction in one lot at the above address by order of the Mortgagees-in-possession and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Messrs. S. M. Husein and S. M. Ebrahim, trading in the name of Elgin Leather Works, the entire Stock-in-trade of the said shop comprising of Suit Cases and Trunks of various sizes, Fibre Cases, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes etc., as also raw materials and tools, entire shop furniture, leather sewing machines and other sundry articles

The above goods are on view

3RD WEEK

Arresting the attention of the town—

EVEREST'S

Sitara

EZRA MIR'S Mighty Production

at the

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road

6th WEEK

WADIAS'

JUNGLE KING

Also

The Film of Proceedings of A. I. C. C. MEETING recently held at CALCUTTA and WITH GANDHIJI IN DELHI

LAMINGTON

Daily at 5-15, 7-45 & 10-15 P.M. Fri., Sat., Sun. Matinee 2-30.

4TH ZANANA SHOW on Thursday the 11th at 1-30 p.m.

NEXT SATURDAY

A Sublime Social Drama Superbly Told!

Is It Crime For A Widow to Love?

NEW THEATRES ANSWER THE above Question

SARAT CHATTERJEE'S IMMORTAL NOVEL on the screen

Bari-Didi

Starring:—

MOLINA
P. SANYAL
MENAKA
CHANDRABATI
NAWAB
JAGDEESH
NEMO, etc.

Direction: AMAR MULLICK

Music: P. MULLIC

NEXT SATURDAY From 13th May at

ROXY

TALKIES : : NEW QUEEN'S RD.

(A KAPURCHAND LTD. Release).

DR. KHARE FOR BOMBAY

Will Preside Over Satyagrahi Send-Off Meeting On May 10

SHOLAPUR, May 7.

The Arya Satyagraha Committee announces that Dr. N. B. Khare, ex-Premier of C. P., will preside over a meeting to be held in Bombay on May 10 next to give send-off to a batch of two hundred Hindu Sabha Civil Resisters led by Mr. Anant Har Gadre.—United Press.

FIFTH DICTATOR AND BATCH ARRESTED

SECUNDERABAD, May 7.

Pandit Vedvrat Vanaprasti, fifth 'dictator' of the Arya Satyagraha, and a large number of Arya Satyagrahis were arrested last night and sent before the District Magistrate of Nasratali. It is stated that the charges against them are that they disturbed public tranquillity and disobeyed police orders to disperse.

The trial of these Satyagrahis as well as of their leader will take place to-morrow.

It is reported that the D. S. P. and a magistrate accompanied by the Talukdar who had gone to Penganga had talks with the 'Dictator' before arresting him and explained to him the situation in the State. The Talukdar, it is said, had also announced that any one of Satyagrahis willing to return could do so. But the Satyagrahis preferred to court arrest.—United Press.

SATYAMURTI'S POONA PROGRAMME

POONA, May 7.

Mr. S. Satyamurti, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Legislative Assembly, who arrives here on May 9 will deliver two lectures on "Federation and India" under the auspices of the Poona Spring Lecture Series.

Mr. Satyamurti will leave for Madras on May 11.—United Press

Shanti Deb Ghosh For Siam And Java

RANGOON, May 5.

Mr. Shanti Deb Ghosh, Director of Dance and Music at Shantiniketan, arrived here from Calcutta on his way to the Far East. He will spend a few days in Burma and then continue his journey to the East.

It is understood he was deputed by the authorities of the Shantiniketan to visit Siam, Java and Bali to acquaint himself with the ancient dancing and music of those countries.

During his stay in Rangoon Mr Ghosh will give a display of classical and oriental dancing presenting scenes from some of the Tagore's ballet in collaboration with the local artistes.—United Press

Weekly Gold Exports From Bombay

SIMLA, May 6.

During the week ending April 29, 1939, gold to the value of Rs. 29,00,000 was exported from Bombay by sea.

There was no export of gold by air from Karachi.—United Press.

The Talk of the Town! The Box Office Smashed!

Shree RANJIT Movietone's Sensational Social Super

The Kick

The Kick

(THOKAR)

Starring:—MADHURI, KUMAR CHARLIE, etc.

Direction: A. R. KARDAR

Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

WEST-END

Talkies .. .. Lamington Rd.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

Parsi Community Vitally Affected

Memorandum Of Protest Against Prohibition

The following representation on the subject of the Government's policy of prohibition, by the Committee appointed by the Samast Parsi Anjuman Meeting of 29th March submitted to the Bombay Government:—

"Government cannot be unaware of the very serious concern and misgiving caused by the declaration of the policy of total prohibition amongst different sections of the inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency in general and of the City and Suburbs of Bombay in particular. This policy has already been criticised both in the Bombay Legislature and outside on social, economic, financial and political grounds. As regards this precipitate action of Government, it is a remarkable fact that the Congress Party made no mention whatever of Prohibition in its Election Manifesto adopted by the All-India Congress Committee at Bombay in August 1936. This clearly shows that the introduction of Prohibition was not an important or imperative consideration of the Congress Party as a whole, much less a mandate from the electorate. A problem of such vital importance affecting such large economic, personal and social interests and fraught with such grave consequences has not yet to our knowledge been the subject of that close investigation at the hands of Government which its importance demands, and no reliable statistics have yet been produced by Government in support of their policy which is claimed to eradicate a supposed great evil.

It may be taken as certain that the Government of Bombay are incurring a very grave risk of jeopardising the entire financial and economic structure of the province in endeavouring to explore new sources of taxation to replace the very heavy deficit consequent upon the wiping out of the excise revenue. The burden of new taxes, in the peculiar circumstances of only a small number being called upon to meet them, must have the inevitable effect of paralysing the trade and industry of this City and of restricting its enterprise, which have been responsible during the last fifty years for building up the economic prosperity of this Presidency. To illustrate, the two new taxes—the Property Tax and the Sales Tax—which have been imposed to make good the loss of excise revenue in the City and suburbs of Bombay, are bound to cause not only wide-spread hardship but also to discourage industrial and commercial enterprise of the City and lead to an unavoidable increase in unemployment in various directions. Government, with all their anxiety to remove slums and provide better housing for the City's population, are defeating their very objective in discouraging private enterprise for providing additional house and may thus diminish the attraction which the City of Bombay to-day offers to the people outside it.

EFFECT ON CHARITIES.

We would further point out that properties, the income of which has been assigned by donors for the relief of the poor, will also be subjected to the heavy Property Tax. And thus such charities will be considerably curtailed. There are other properties which have been constructed from charitable funds for the housing of the very poor, where the maximum rents have been restricted by the donors, and which are barely sufficient to meet the present expenses of their maintenance. These also have been subjected to the Property Tax with the result that the poorest of the poor have also to suffer owing to the Government's precipitate and ill-conceived policy.

PARSIS MAINLY AFFECTED.

Though on general grounds, therefore, the declared policy of total prohibition affects all sections of the population of Bombay, this policy has a particular bearing on the religious, social and economic life of the Parsi community. As Government are aware the overwhelming bulk of the Parsi community resides in the city of Bombay and the Parsis can legitimately claim to have made no small contribution to the growth and prosperity of this City. Their pioneering industrial enterprise, their great commercial ventures, their catholic charities and the large part they have played in the public life of this City entitle them to proper consideration, where their interests are so vitally and adversely affected as they are as a result of the policy of total prohibition.

THE RELIGIOUS ISSUE

In the first place the most important consideration which arises out of the declaration of the policy of total prohibition by the Government of Bombay and which weighs with my community is the religious issue, i. e., interference with the religious rights, beliefs, practices, observances and the social habits of the Community which are based upon the teachings of their religion and which have continued for countless centuries among them. From times immemorial both in ancient Persia as well as in India, in all Parsi religious ceremonials such as the Afringan, Satum, Darun-Baj, Gahambar, Jashan, Farokshi and other ceremonials, wine or liquor has been used as prescribed by our religion.

Several authorities were cited in support of the above contention.

The Religious texts by extolling its use in moderation recommend every Zoroastrian to use wine or liquor in moderation. The result is that from times immemorial not only in daily life but also in every social function such as Wedding, Navjot (initiation) birthday celebration, etc, wherever Zoroastrian Parsis have met, wine or liquor has been freely but temperately used

PROCLAMATION OF 1858

Thus my Committee wants me to emphasise that any check or restriction on the use of wine or liquor by a Parsi Zoroastrian either in his religious or social life is a direct and undue interference with his religion which interference is entirely opposed to the first principles enunciated in the Proclamation of good Queen Victoria of 1858 and repeatedly confirmed by British statesmen. It also violates the religious rights and interests of a minority community which have to be safeguarded under the Government of India Act.

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

Moreover, apart from the use of wine or liquor in religious ceremonies the Parsis have been accustomed to take wine and liquor for centuries past and it has come to be regarded as an innocuous social habit with them.

It is submitted, therefore, that the policy of total prohibition would be a serious interference not only with their religious customs and social habits but also an encroachment on their personal liberty, liberty which has not been shown to have been abused for centuries past.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

There is one more very grave aspect of the enforcement of total prohibition to which the attention of Government is earnestly invited. It is obvious that the preventive measures which Government will adopt in enforcing total prohibition will involve raiding and searching of private houses. That a democratic Government should resort to such measures which would destroy the privacy of home life and subject any respectable citizen on mere suspicion to the mercies of the preventive police is inconceivable.

PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

My Committee further submits that neither the Federal nor the Provincial Legislature has power to make any law authorising the compulsory acquisition for public purposes of any land or any commercial or industrial undertaking or any interests in any commercial or industrial undertaking unless the law provides for the payment of compensation for the property acquired, and either fixes the amount of compensation and specifies the price at which and the manner in which it is to be determined. The action of the Government, therefore, by which it is proposed that the old, established wine, liquor and toddy businesses have to be closed their goodwills destroyed, their stocks taken over into Government custody to be sold by the owners at such prices as they can, i.e. even at a great loss, amounts to expropriation of valuable property and business interests for which no compensation has hitherto been provided. The Government themselves claim that this is being done for a public purpose, i.e., for the benefit of the whole province and thus they must provide for ample compensation.

RACIAL DISTINCTION

Further, Government have announced that they propose to make a distinction between Asiatics and non-Asiatics. My Committee have to express their profound regret that it should have been left to a Congress Government to have made such a distinction either by Legislation or by administrative action. If such a distinction had been attempted by the late regime, the Congress party would have been the first not only to protest most strongly but even perhaps to resist the creation of such a distinction. My Committee feel that it is an insult to all Indians that in their own country a distinction should be attempted to be made between Indian and certain non-Indians and that too by a National Government.

In conclusion it is submitted on behalf of the Parsi community that for economic, financial, social and religious reasons as mentioned above Government will reconsider their policy and evolve a programme which is not open to the objections which a policy of prohibition has.

It may be said that the cause of genuine temperance, i.e. the prevention of immoderate drinking, is as dear to the Parsi community as to any other, and in any reasonable and just measures calculated to achieve that, end, the Government will have the full support of our community.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR LANDLORDS

Plea For Giving Blank Cheque To Congress Working Committee

FIGHTING OUR OWN TENANTS IS MEANINGLESS, SAYS MAHARAJ KUMAR

The Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram M. L. A. writes:—

A rare opportunity has sprung up for the land owning classes throughout India. Events at Calcutta have definitely given us a last opportunity of putting our case to the Working Committee whose cabinet consists of men full of the milk of human kindness and who do not believe in a policy of radicalism leading to revolution.

I for one felt that with a radicalist cabinet which very nearly came into being, landlordism would soon become a thing of the past. In all the eight Congress provinces, one is pained to see that some sort of fight is going on between landlords and tenants, whether inside the legislatures or outside with the result that with every passing day the cleavage is widening.

GIVE THEM BLANK CHEQUE

Knowing as we do that our interests and those of our tenants are identical what is the use of our opposing them? In all cases of difference, let us place our case in the hands of the cabinet. May I say, give them a blank cheque? Under present day conditions, I have no hesitation to say that we shall get a better deal than what we would have had, had the leftists predominated. In my opinion the leftists would not have even condescended to a talk across the table.

It is distressing to note that in almost all the provinces, we the landlords are tenaciously opposing our own tenants. What useful purpose has it served us? On the contrary, every single step that we take against the spirit of the times shall have everlasting results of a baneful nature and shall react adversely on us and our future generations. Prudence suggests that all matters relating to juridical relations between landlords and tenants should be placed unreservedly before the cabinet for adjudication.

WHAT GANDHIJI SAID

It is no secret that the radical elements feel that we have no place in the present scheme of things, whereas Mahatma Gandhi feels that there certainly is a place for our order in this country. He even said that the princes had a place in the country provided they were part and parcel of their peoples.

The attitude of some of our brother landlords to fight our own tenants deserves deprecation, for our salvation certainly does not lie that way. It is meaningless to fight our own men. May I say that it amounts to cutting the nose to spite the face?

THEIR SUPREME OPPORTUNITY

It is upto the leaders of every province where there are differences between landlords and tenants to take the bull by the horns and not let this supreme opportunity slip by. Let them put up our case to the present Working Committee which as I have said, is composed of level headed politicians and foreseeing statesmen. Let them decide the issue as best they might and it shall be in the interests of all concerned. For they know and they feel that our order has a place in the economic as well as political life of our great country.

It is quite on the cards that a radicalist cabinet shall come in before long; for it is clear that things are drifting that way. Should we fail to approach the cabinet that is now functioning which indeed is constitutional and not revolutionary, there can be no hope for us after that. We should do well to bear in mind that once the present cabinet has adjudicated our case, the next cabinet shall in honour bound, accept the doings of its predecessor. So, now is the time for us to move and move swift and once we let it go, we shall have to regret for all time.

Jubbulpore City College

JUBBULPORE (By Mail).

The Principal and College Council, Hitkarini City College, Jubbulpore, write:—

We want authoritatively to contradict the false rumours that have been published in the press about the H. City College, Jubbulpore. We desire to assure the students and guardians whose wards are reading in our college that the present controversy which is going on between the Hitkarini Sabha and the University regarding the College Code does not affect the continuance of the college and the interests of the students in the least. The college is reopening as usual on the 3rd of July.

FEVER NEARLY CAUSES DOWNFALL

"I had three weeks in which to secure a contract," writes Mr. N. V. Rao, business man from Bandra. "Then I went down with fever. Although my progress was satisfactory I despaired of getting back to business. I couldn't eat, vomited, lost weight. Then my doctor advised Horlicks. The change was miraculous. My strength came back. The fever weakness left me. Two days before my time expired I signed the contract. My business was saved, thanks to Horlicks."

Mr. N. V. Rao,
Bandra

Buy Horlicks today—available everywhere.

Life Insurance as a Protection

WAS BEST ILLUSTRATED WHEN

THE LAKSHMI INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

IMMEDIATELY PAID THE SUM OF

Rs. 20,897/5/-

to the widow of late Capt. P. D. Sharma who lost his life only 10 weeks ago, while flying.

Insure with or represent

The Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd.,

Branch: Lakshmi Building, Fort, BOMBAY

The ASIAN ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

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EVERY YEAR A YEAR OF PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY

	Income.	Life Fund.	Business in force
1932	9,24,965	24,50,234	1,48,40,801
1935	18,39,296	42,98,820	2,52,08,418
1938	22,34,301	67,66,528	3,61,56,764

BONUS MAINTAINED at 15 & 20 per 1,000 per annum on Endowment & Whole Life policies respectively.

Inquiries for agencies & district representation solicited.

THE ASIAN ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ASIAN BLDG., BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	15 00
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35	17 15
	Mon.	Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m: Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong

China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 10-45 a.m.

ECONOMY STRENGTH EFFICIENCY

Humeogeneous Pipes

(Hume Pipes of improved quality)

NOTEWORTHY FEATURES:

MINIMUM ABSORPTION TEST.
SEMI DRY CONCRETE MIX.
GREATEST AND UNIFORM DENSITY OF CONCRETE.
ELECTRIC WELDING OF RE-INFORCED CAGES.
GREATER STRENGTH.
MOST IMPERVIOUS.
SPINNING AND VIBRATING PROCESS COMBINED.

PARTICULARS POSTED FREE

Suitable for Water supply, Drainage and Culverts, etc.

THE INDIAN HUME PIPE CO., LTD.

Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

KEEP YOUNG!

TO keep young, energetic and good-looking you must keep your Blood pure and your System in perfect order. The best way to do this is to take Beecham's Pills, the Vegetable Laxative which is famous all over the world. They remove and prevent Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite and Flatulence. They stimulate your Liver and Kidneys. Then you feel younger and *look* younger.... Happy, Healthy, Bright and Gay. Try these wonderful Beecham's Pills NOW! In Boxes labelled As.2, As.8, As.12.

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UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

Consult FREE

for all your Chronic Ailments

DR. T. P. C. SARMA of MADRAS, Specialist in all Chronic Diseases

at

SARDAR GRIHA, CARNAC ROAD, BOMBAY.

From 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Staying only for 15 DAYS—

from 2nd May to 16th May, 1939.

STAINED FALSE TEETH

..mean germs in your mouth!

Stained, insanitary dentures are a breeding ground for germs—it is estimated that over 80% of germs enter the human system through the mouth. Don't give infectious germs a foothold in your mouth—keep your plates both stain-free and germ-free with 'Steradent.'

'Steradent' is the new, scientific cleanser for false teeth. The Dental Profession has given it the highest endorsement—over 10,000 Dentists recommend it. 'Steradent' is harmless, quick and economical. Just shake a little 'Steradent' powder in a glass of warm water. Stir well. Leave your false teeth, plates and bridges in it while you dress or for overnight. Every stain vanishes, including blackest tobacco stains of long standing. The wholesome, flesh-pink colour of your plates is restored. Dull, dingy, discoloured teeth regain their clean, lustrous, life-like appearance. Your plates feel smooth, cool and comfortable—just like new, and there is no unpleasant 'disinfectant' taste.

Brushing is quite unnecessary. 'Steradent' is much more efficient and reaches crevices never touched by any brush. Moreover it sterilises your dentures with a pleasant, harmless, but powerful purifying agent.

Agents: ATLANTIS (EAST) LTD., 20/1, CHETLA ROAD, CALCUTTA.

WARNING: *Refuse imitations and inferior substitutes. They may damage your plates beyond repair. Insist upon 'Steradent' and take no chances.*

Steradent

CLEANS & STERILISES FALSE TEETH

Football

Goans Triumph In Nadkarni Cup Final

South Canara Concede Four Goals

The young Goans at last satisfied a horde of supporters on Sunday evening, when at the Cooperage they annexed for third year in succession the Nadkarni Football Cup.

The cup should have been Sunday's winners on the first time of asking, when their supporters despoiled them of the cup by trespassing on the field before time and refusing to leave when asked to. This caused a replay which was drawn, and an engagement followed another no-decision tie. Eventually on meeting for the fourth time, the Goans put all their efforts into a good game and won by four clear goals; a victory that sent the huge crowd yelling and caused small Goan boys to turn cartwheels in their excitement. The enthusiasm was unbounded.

THE PLAY

The chances appeared to be in favour of the Goans, though, the first half was nothing like the certainty that it was assumed to be in some quarters. The crushing victory came in the second spell, when the Goans showed themselves to be a combination of brilliant possibilities. They outclassed South Canara for speed and they passed the ball in fine style.

In the first half South Canara had things fifty-fifty. This period was for the full backs, both sets gave a really impressive display of attractive and sound defence. The next period was for most part a great epoch for Goan forwards. The cracking pace the game was being played at did not appear to effect them, but South Canara attack appeared tired. Little thought lay behind their passing, they were slow on the ball and indulged in a deal of aimless kicking. Too much individual play was indulged in, Prabhakar was the chief offender. Except for Karkera the goal-keeper and Anchan and Mendon the two backs, there is little praise for anyone.

The winners on the other hand had a number of "starlets", who should go far in Indian football. The forward line held two of these James and John, both the wing men. They were tricky and went off at top speed, the defenders had the utmost difficulty to hold them and very often failed. Pereira, the inside-left, must be bracketed with his wing men, he was also in his best form.

FAULTLESS WORK

Again and again the crowd rose to Alvarez the left-back as he intercepted or dashed in to rob the ball from an attacker. He was an ever present obstacle to the Canara forwards and in co-operation with Dias discharged his mission almost faultlessly.

The Goan halves were better than their opposites and they played one more great game.

The game itself in short was a more or less level first period, followed by a half in which the Goans settled down almost at once, with everybody making themselves at home. The Canara men fairly ruled under their onset and it was quickly obvious that those who had foretold an easy victory for the Goans had backed another Cooperage winner. It was perfectly clear as the minutes passed that the Goans were getting the better of things. Then comes the first goal by James a nice ground shot well out of Karkera's reach. James with another very similar effort added to the lead. There followed the best shot of the evening by Pereira a high-dropping try that beat the custodian completely. Some minutes from the close along came John and scored from long range to complete the Goans total of four.

RESULT

YOUNG GOANS	4 goals
SOUTH KANARA	Nil.

TEAMS

YOUNG GOANS—Paul, Dias and Alvarez; J. Pinto, Telang and Caesar; James, Martin, Almeida, Pereira and John.

SOUTH CANARA—Karkera; Anchan and Mendon; U. Narayan, Salian and Kanchan; Bangora, Prabhakar, Pusparaj, Puthran and Kookra.

REFEREE: Mr. Howarth.

Jepsen Hockey Tournament

'Luck' And Afzal To The Customs' Rescue

Forwards' Poor Finishing Brings Y. M. C. A. Defeat

The Churchgate stands continue to present a deserted appearance as the Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament nears its conclusive stages. Last evening's quarter final encounter between the Customs Casuals and the Y. M. C. A. ended in a singularly deceptive fashion—with the Customs fluking a 4—1 victory. The score is hardly a correct index of the play—the margin positively flattering the winners.

AFZAL'S 'HAT-TRICK'

Afzal, Lynn and 'luck' came to the Custom's rescue—Afzal with his well-timed connections and 'sharp-shooting', Lynn with his series of effective saves and 'luck' with its continued 'blindfolding of the losers' quintette. Even though distinctly 'advantage out' in the matter of exchanges the Customs piled up a decisive three goal lead in the earlier period of the game—Afzal capping thirty minutes of 'sound stickwork' and 'clever opportunism' with a well-deserved 'hat-trick. He opened his side's account in the tenth minute—working up an accurate 'pivot' pass in fine style—to beat Sequeira with a fast run-down flick. And hence-forth, though the Y.M.C.A. were more in the picture with their brilliant concerted 'quintette movements'—it was the Custom's spearhead who did the 'board-sounding' at scrupulously regular intervals.

Y. M. C. A.'s UPHILL TASK

The markedly poor finishing of their attack's inner trio was responsible for making the Y.M.C.A. cross-over with the up-hill task of levelling up three goals. Nevertheless—on resumption, the Young Men went for their objective in a truly determined manner—and with Oliveira and Glewis frequently catching Sweeney on the wrong side a goal seemed imminent.

LYNN IMPRESSES

However eluding, Lynn was no 'rabbit's task' and it was only in the 15th minute of the latter half that Oliveira managed to get past the Custom's impenetrable custodian finishing up a 'seeded' effort with a ten-degree angular glide. This 'reducer' seems to have further 'spurred' the Young Men—and from now on, it was a tale of brilliant manoeuvring—indifferent finishing and spirited custodianship—a 'battle royal' between Oliveira and Glewis on one side and Lynn and Sweeney on the other. The final score makes no mistakes as to who were the 'victors'! The Customs' fourth and last goal was the culmination of a magnificent 'gallery' sprint by D'Souza—Afzal putting in the initial spade work.

RESULT:—

CUSTOMS CASUALS	4 goals.
Y. M. C. A.	1 goal.

THE TEAMS:—

CUSTOMS CASUALS:—Lynn, Sweeney and Sharpe, Hasnain, Digue and Zinche, D'Lima, D'Souza, Afzal, Brewin and Loveday.

Y. M. C. A.:—Sequeira, McMurray and Gidney, Mulleneux, Poole and Alexander, Dyes, Oliveira, Glewis, Oomar and Paul.

UMPIRES:—Messrs. Critchell and Siganpuri.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

5-15 p.m.:—St. Xaviers v. B. C. P. A. C.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Light selection 8-20 News in English 8-30 Variety. 12-30 p.m. Haribhau Ghangrekar 1-0 Market rates 1-10 Mutual understanding 1-25 Bhajan 1-30 Music 3-30 Orchestra melodies 3-45 Ditties in duets 4-0 Garbas galore 4-15 Film songs Music from 6 to 7 p.m. will be relayed from Indian Motion Picture Congress Grounds 6-0 Master Firoze Dastur 6-10 Jeera Khan of Panipat 6-15 Sundrabai 6-30 Radio orchestra 6-40 Ghulam Mustafa 6-50 Master Firoze Dastur 7-0 Recent Gujarati books by C. V. Shah 7-15 Tagore songs 7-30 Commercial news Literacy: by Amy Rustomjee 8-0 Sundrabai 8-30 Poet and poetess 8-35 Local news and announcements 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 News in English 9-35 Carl steller 10-0 Mena Silas: Pianoforte 10-10 Carl Steller 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay I.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 Styles alike 6-10 Mammu Khan 6-20 Readings from famous poems 6-30 Evenings star 6-40 Gat Tora on Tabla 6-50 Thumris in Tilang 7-0 to 9-35 As in Bombay I 9-35 Master Firode Dastur 9-50 Sundrabai 10-10 Haribhau Ghangrekar 10-30 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Kumari Dipali Taluqdar 7-50 Delhi radio orchestra 7-55 Mohammad Shafi.

1-30 p.m. Your selections 6-10 Radio orchestra 6-20 Mohammad Shafi 6-4 Rafiqabai 6-55 Ghulam Sabri 7-0 Kumari Dipali Taluqdar 7-15 For villagers 8-0 Persian poetry by Syed Zahiruddin Ahmad 8-15 Master Nawal 8-30 Kumari Dipali Taluqdar 8-45 Mohamad Shafi 9-35 Mahatma Gandhi by Rev. C. F. Andrews 9-50 Mohammad Shafi 10-0 Rafiqabai 10-15 Master Nawal.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. As in Delhi I 1-30 p.m. Two Jacks 1-45 Walzes

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-15 p.m. As in Delhi 1 1-30 p.m. Two Jacks 1-45 Waltzes

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-15 As in Delhi I 7-15 Master Nawal 7-30 Rafiqabai 7-45 Mohammad Shafi 8-0 to 9-50 As in Delhi I 9-50 Vocal recital.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. As in Delhi I and 1-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Delhi I.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-15 p.m As in Delhi I 7-15 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2 8-0 to 10-30 As in Delhi I.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Barkat Ali Khan 6-20 Anis Khatoon of Cawnpur 6-40 Instrumental Trio 6-50 Bhajan Lal 6-55 Muhammad Iqbal 7-0 For countryside 7-30 Anis Khatoon of Cawnpur 7-40 Barkat Ali Khan 8-0 Siraj Ahmad 8-10 Anis Khatoon of Cawnpur 8-30 Music lesson, 46 8-45 Barkat Ali Khan 9-35 Anis Khatoon of Cawnpur 9-45 Faiz Fareed 9-50 Barkat Ali Khan 10-10 Anis Khatoon of Cawnpur.

Peshawar Programme

(This Station broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s from 7 11 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)

10-30 a.m. Light Songs 12-30 p.m. Records. 1-30 School Broadcast. 1-50 Musical Interlude. 1-55 Food and Digestion. 2-15 Rabindranath Tagore. 5-0 Sirajuddaula 6-10 Rathin Chowdhuri. 6-30 Anil Bagchi 6-50 Israr Ahmed. 7-10 Parula Chakravarti. 7-30 Inspector Bose at work. 7-45 Bimala Kanta Roy Chowdhuri. 8-0 We and Our Radio. (Bengali). 9-10 My Piano and I. 9-30 Law and Citizen, by R. C. Bonnerjee. 9-45 John Phillips.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s.)

10-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta I.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s.)

5-0 to 6-10 p.m. As in Calcutta I. 6-10 For Countryside. 7-0 to 9-10 As in Calcutta I. 9-10 Bimal Kar. 9-25 Kartick Ch. Das. 9-45 For Assamese Listeners.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Dawn in Ayodhya. 6-10 Kali Das Rahut. 6-30 V. G. Jog. 6-45 Kumari Gayanwati Bhatnagar. 7-0 Shyamabai of Benares. 7-25 Kali Das Rahut. 7-45 V. G. Jog. 8-0 Designing a House. (Hindustani). 8-15 Shyamabai of Benares. 8-35 V. G. Jog. 8-45 Kumari Gayanwati Bhatnagar. 9-40 Kali Das Rahut. 10-5 Shyamabai of Benares. 10-30 Hamsae Ki Billi.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. S. R. Ramamanibai: Vocal. 6-0 Carnatic Orchestra. 6-5 K. Gopalaswami Chetty. 7-5 Mody. (Telugu). 7-15 Sightseer: (Tamil). 7-30 T. Chowdiah: Violin. 8-15 The Great Hypnotist. (Malayalam.) 8-25 T. Chowdiah: Violin. 9-20 Ways of the World: A talk. 9-35 A. S. Theodore: Tenor. 9-55 Alfredo. 10-15 Hamish Simpson. 10-30 Epilogue.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s.)

5-0 to 6-0 p.m. As in Madras I. 6-0 Puranakalakshepam. 6-15 Better Cattle. (Telugu). 6-30 to 9-35 As in Madras I. 9-35 Pudukottah Subramania Iyer: Flute. 10-0 R. S. Rangappa: Veena.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Bridge: Gold Cup Contest 8-0 In Town To-night. 8-30 Recital by John Francis. (Flute). 8-25 Crazy Quilt. 9-30 News. 9-45 Pianoforte Recital. 10-0 County Cricket: Surrey v. Sommerset and Gloucester v. Lancashire. 10-25 Sports News.

PROFESSIONAL GOLF AT BIRMINGHAM

At Birmingham three pairs tied with aggregates of 142 for 36 holes in the thousand Sterling Professional Golf Foursomes, at Sandwell-Park.

There will be replay to-morrow over 8 holes. Robson of Addington and Burton of Sale, had rounds of 71 and 71.

Henry-Cotton, of Ashridge and Shepard, of Radlett, had rounds of 70 and 72

Cox, of Blackpool and Topping, of Bolton, had rounds of 72 and 70.—Reuter.

TABLE TENNIS EXHIBITION

The Honorary Secretary of the Cricket Club of India Ltd. writes: Owing to unforeseen circumstances the Table Tennis Exhibition Matches of Messrs. M. Szabados and I. Kelen fixed to be held on the Centre Court of the Brabourne Stadium on the 10th and 12th May have now been cancelled.

Dr. Ahmed Mukhtar's Transfer

BHATKAL, May 4.

The Anjuman Hami-e-Muslimeen, Bhatkal has passed the following resolution:—

This meeting of the Managing Body of the Anjuman Hami-e-Muslimeen, Bhatkal, expresses its regret and sense of indignation at the transfer of Dr. Ahmed Mukhtar from the Karnatak Arts College back to Ahmedabad, wherefrom he was very recently transferred in November last, and prays that the Government will be pleased to reconsider the matter and retain him at the Karnatak College where he was very popular.

ANNOUNCEMENT

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Sir ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS, Ex-Sheriff of Bombay.

Sri MULJI RANCHHODDAS.

Sri. NEMCHAND ABHECHAND.

The Honourable Mr. JUSTICE H. V. DIVATIA, M.A., LL.B., Judge, High Court, Bombay.

Sri. MEGJI MATHRADAS.

Sri. DHARAMSI MULRAJ KHATAU.

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The SUCCESS AND POPULARITY of "Bramhachari" has been so THUMPING that as many as

36 New Pictures

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Indian Film Industry

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Open Daily from 5 to 12 p.m.

NINTH 9 NIGHT

Admission: As. 4 (Adults)
As. 2 (Children).

TO-NIGHT'S Programme At "ERINDABAN" Garden

FIRST SHOW: 8 to 9-30 p.m.
Dance by ROHINI WAGLE
Music by Prof. Deodhar.

GARBA (Madhulata & party)

DANCE (Yogini Desai & party)

SECOND SHOW: 10 to 11-30 p.m.
Temple, Kathinak, Vasant, Tandav, Prabhat, Panihari DANCES

& Rain-Song by Rohini Devi & party.

Programme subject to Alteration.

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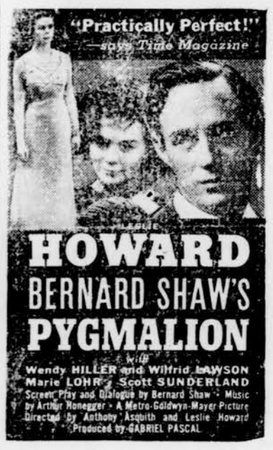
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Marie LOHR · Scott SUNDERLAND
Screen Play and Dialogue by Bernard Shaw · Music by Arthur Honegger · A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
Directed by Anthony Asquith and Leslie Howard
Produced by GABRIEL PASCAL

EXCELSIOR 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 5, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 17, 1358
Hightide: 2-30; 15-20
Parsi: Adar 5, 1308
Hightide: 2-30; 15-20
Lowtide: 8-17; 21-36
Sunrise: 6h 8m
Sunset: 7h 4m

Bombay University: B.Sc. Examination Results, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, May 9.

Improvements Committee at 3 30 p.m.

INDIAN MOTION PICTURE CONGRESS

Open session at 11 a.m. to-day (Monday).

A garden party will be given in honour of the President, Mr. Satyamurti, at 4-30 p.m. in the pandal.

WHITE LOTUS DAY

A special meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the death of Madame H. P. Blavatsky will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. at the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain. All are requested to be in their seats a few minutes before 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

The White Lotus Day (48th Anniversary of Madame H. P. Blavatsky) will be celebrated at the Besant Hall, French Bridge, to-day (Monday) at 9 a.m. by reading passages from different Scriptures and at 6-30 p.m. by Devotional Songs followed by speeches by Mr. V. G. Trilokekar (in English) and Mr. K. J. B. Wadia (in Gujarati).

BANDRA SCHOOLS' PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

The Prize distribution of the Bandra Municipal Schools, will be held to-day (Monday) at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), in the compound of the Petit Municipal Marathi and Gujarati Schools, Waterfield Road, Bandra. Dr. Ambedkar will take the Chair.

BOMBAY YARN AND SILK MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

The trading of the Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchants' Association was entirely suspended as a mark of respect to the memory of Sheth Veramal Thavardas of Messrs. Veramal and Co. whose sad death took place on Saturday.

"WORK OF BAHMAN AMSHASHPAND IN UNIVERSE"

At the Hall on the 3rd floor of Dadyseth House, Cawasji Patel Street, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivalla, Advocate, will give his third discourse on Cosmogenesis "Work of Bahman Amshashpand in the Universe". All Paasis are cordially invited to attend.

C. G. A. AND MOTION PICTURE CONGRESS

The Hon. Secretary of the Cinema Goers' Association of India has addressed a message to the President of the Indian Motion Picture Congress, saying that in wishing success, the Association feels flattered that its vigorous activities carried on during the last three years, are being partially recognised and also being rewarded unofficially.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

METRO—"Bernard Shaw's Pygmalion". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Stagecoach". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"They made me a Criminal". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Back Street" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Wife, Husband and Friend". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nav-Jeevan" Time as usual.
CAPITOL—"Tumhari Jeet". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Birth of Shivaji". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Ballerina". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman". Time as usual
IMPERIAL—"Sitara". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Amar Jyoti". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Jungle King" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
PLAZA—"Daughter of Marathas". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"The Kick". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily 4-30, 7-15 and 10.
KOHINOOR—"Bramhachari". Time as usual.
BHARATMATA—"Bramhachari". Time as usual.

B. P. C. C. MEETING

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday, the 13th May 1939, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 29th April 1939 was 362, of these 230 were males and 132 females.

LATE C. J. SULEIMAN CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

In the month of April 1939, 7,873 Patients were treated in this dispensary. These consisted of 3,459 males, 308 women and 1,334 children and 8 patients have taken advantage of the maternity Hospital of the Trust.

GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION FREE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients who took advantage of the above dispensary during the month of April was 6,806 out of which 571 males, 399 female and 514 children were new patients and 3,036 males, 1,182 females and 1,104 children were old ones.

The daily average attendance was 227.

MEETING OF CHAMPIONS

A meeting of Champions organised by the Bombay Presidency Cyclists' Union will be held at the Brabourne Stadium on Sunday, (21st instant) at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.)

The events are:—1. Meeting of Champions (Four riders will be selected). Entry fee Rs. 2. 2. Devil take the Hindmost for Novices. Entry fee Re. 1 3. 3 Minutes Australian Pursuit Race for Girls Re. 1. 4. 2 Mile Italian Pursuit Race for Clubs Rs. 4 per team. 5. Half Mile Handicap Events Entry fee Re. 1. 6. Sprint for Boys 16 years and under. Entry fee Re. 1. Entry closes on Monday, (16th instant.)

Hindustan Scout Association

The next annual meeting of the National Council of the Hindustan Scout Association will be held under the chairmanship of the Hon. Dr. Hirday Nath Kunzru, National Commissioner, at the National Headquarters, Allahabad, on May 13 and 14.

ALPHONSO MANGOES

Grading Started At Ratnagiri

The Provincial Marketing Officer, Poona, writes:—

It is well known that the alphonso mango is considered to be the king of fruits. Best mangoes of this variety are produced in the areas, situated along the West Coast of this Province. An attempt is being made by the Provincial Marketing Officer, Poona to systematise the marketing of this fruit by fixing standard grades for it and by issuing 'Agmark' labels of different colours to the consignors, to indicate different grades.

Mr. H. C. Javaraya, Senior Marketing Officer, Delhi and Mr. B. P. Deshpande, Assistant Marketing Officer, Poona recently visited Ratnagiri for fixing these grades and to persuade the consignors to grade their Alphonso mangoes according to these experimental grades, and also to show them the use of the labels issued by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to Government of India, Delhi.

A centre for this work has already been started at Ratnagiri with the help of funds promised by the Collector of that district. It is expected that the supply of packages of graded alphonso mangoes will begin to increase during the course of the next few weeks.

EDUCATION WEEK AND REFRESHER COURSE

Mrs. Hansa Mehta To Deliver Inaugural Address

The opening ceremony of the Education Week and Refresher Course will be conducted at Dahanu on Monday the 8th May 1939 at 3-30 p.m. when Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education, Government of Bombay has kindly consented to deliver the inaugural address. The ceremony is to be held under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association.

EDUCATION WEEK AND REFRESHER COURSE

Mr. Grieve To Deliver Closing Address

The closing session of the Education Week and Refresher Course at Dahanu will be on Sunday the 14th May 1939 at 3 p. m. Mr. W. Grieve Esq., C. I. E., I. C. S., Director of Public Instruction has consented to deliver the closing address.

PAYMENT OF ARMS LICENSE FEES

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The Additional District Magistrate, Bombay Suburban District informs the holders of Arms licenses in the District that the Government of India have withdrawn the option of paying license fees in the shape of non-judical stamps and that the license fees are to be paid in cash only. License holders are therefore requested to pay the license fees in the office of the Additional District Magistrate, Bombay Suburban District, Bandra in cash between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. on week days and 11 A.M. and 1 P.M. on Saturdays. Stamp papers will not be accepted.

Satyagrahis From Kolaba For Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent)
ALIBAG, May 7

After sending about 30 Satyagrahis to Hyderabad and collecting about Rs. 500 in this district Mr. P. P. Joshi, the chief organizer has now left himself for Satyagraha. His successor in charge of Satyagraha campaign in Kolaba is Mr. N. V. Joshi.

A send-off was given to Mr. P. P. Joshi at a public meeting held at Mahad with Mr. R. N. Mandlik, M.L.A., in the chair on Saturday.

Dr. Mukhtar Ahmed's Transfer

(From A Correspondent.)
RANNEBENUR, (By Mail.)

At a meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Rannebenur, resolution was passed unanimously protesting against the transfer of Dr. Ahmad Mukhtar, professor of history and political economy and expressing the hope that the authorities concerned would cancel his transfer to Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, "in the interests of educationally backward Muslims of Karnatak to whom he has been the source of inspiration help and guidance." The resolution also said that Prof. Ahmed was very popular with all the students of the college and his presence was a consoling factor for the backward Muslim population of this area and it was expected that he would slowly and steadily exercise a healthy and ennobling influence upon his community.

City's Health Returns

The health returns of Bombay during the 17th week of 1939, i.e. the week ended 29th April 1939 were as under:—

The total mortality 575 was 6 more than in the last week and the death rate registered was 25.7 on the Census population of 1931 which compares favourably with that for the 17th week of 1938, viz. 742 and the death rate 31.9. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 621 and the death rate 27.8.

Out of the total deaths, 135 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, small-pox caused 5 attacks (including one imported from Khar) and 2 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent. There were 4 deaths from Typhoid. Cerebro-spinal fever caused 2 attacks and 2 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 703 which compares favourable with that for the 17th week of 1938 viz. 583 and 605 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1934-38).

Water Polo

VAST CUP COMPETITION

Bombay Gymkhana And Garrison Out

Sunday morning's play in the Vast Cup Water Polo Tournament earned promotion for the Cathedral High School and the Zionists. Both games were played at the Back Bay Bath, the teams eliminated being the Bombay Gymkhana and the Bombay Garrison. The School beat their opponents by 3 goals to 1 and qualify to meet the Bombay Ducks in the first semi-final on Friday at 7 p.m. in the same pool. The Zionist easily accounted for the Garrison by 4 goals to 1, and now meet the Somersetshire Regiment from Poona on Thursday at 7 p.m. This contest, as all the vast Cup ties, will be played at the Back Bay Bath.

In the first match the Gymkhana played with six men, but this was for half the first 12 minutes. The School in this time established a lead of 2 goals and seeing that the match would be one-sided if they went on with seven men, put out one of their players, and continued the game with a number, equal to what the Gymkhana had in the water.

The game lost it one sided aspect. The school however entered on half time with their advantage intact.

The second spell saw the game develop into a ding-dong affair. The Gymkhana were able half way through to reduce their lead through a penalty award, McClumpha doing the needful. This spurred the schoolboys on to an effort to consolidate their position they succeeded, as a third point came, and they won by 3 goals to 1.

The scores for the School were C. Bull, A. Gourgey and P. Gourgey.

TEAMS:

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL: L. Woodward; P. Gourgey and S. Bull; P. Gawthorne; A. Gourgey, C. Gwilliams and C. Bull.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA: Zeardsley; Stewart-Jacks and Southey; Velthost, McChumpha and Love.

In the second game the Zionists were not called upon to put in any particular effort to expell the Garrison from the tournament. A four to one victory is poor reading of actual play, and a wider margin was deserved. The losers enjoyed a full measure of luck that kept the score down.

Cohen, the well-known all-rounder, added water polo laurels on Sunday. He scored 3 goals. The other point came from Sargon. The only goal to the Garrison was through Neville.

TEAMS

ZIONISTS: S. Gahtan; D. Sargon and V. Moses, M. Cohen, N Elias, A. Solomon and S. Shelim.

GARRISON: Lieut. Pearson, L/Cpl. Taylor and L/Cpl. Westwood; Sgt. Littleboy. L/Cpl. Neville, Patino and Mullholland.

Fixtures

Thursday: ZIONIST v. SOMERSETSHIRE REGIMENT at 7 p.m.

Friday: (Semi-Final Round) CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL v. BOMBAY DUCKS CATHEDRAL OLD BOYS v. WINNERS OF THURSDAY'S GAME at 7 p.m.

Sunday: Final at 11 a.m. All ties to be played at Back Bay Bath.

MR. ISHMAEL IN BOMBAY

Mr. G. C. Ishmael, Bar-at-Law, who has been briefed by the Indian Association in the mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi and Belgian Congo, to approach the Government of India regarding the arrest of a large number of Indians in Ruanda-Urundi and Costermansville district in Belgian Congo in November last, arrived in Bombay by air yesterday. He will proceed to Simla shortly.

Messrs. Kher And Bhulabhai Return To Bombay

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai returned from Brindaban yesterday after attending the meeting of the Gandhi Seva Sangh.

Education Week And Refresher Course

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association is conducting the Education Week and Refresher Course at Dahanu, the opening ceremony of which will be held today Monday at 3-30 p.m.. Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education, Government of Bombay will deliver the inaugural address.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, May 7.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st April	Rainfall Difference to normal.
Agra	110	76	—	—	—0.3
Amraoti	110	77	—	—	—0.3
Akola	110	82	—	0.6	+0.4
Ahmedabad	107	79	—	—	—0.1
Ajmer	105	78	—	—	—0.2
Ahmednagar	102	71	—	0.7	+0.4
Ambala	107	69	—	0.4	—0.3
Allahabad	109	76	—	0.4	+0.2
Benaras	107	75	—	—	—0.2
Bareilly	107	75	—	—	—0.4
BOMBAY	89	76	—	—	—0.1
Bangalore	92	68	—	6.4	+4.3
Bhopal	106	79	—	—	—
Baroda	107	73	—	—	—
Belgaum	101	67	—	0.4	—1.4
Bahawalpore	110	75	—	—	—0.3
Bijapur	106	76	—	0.5	—0.2
Bellary	104	81	—	1.3	+0.2
Bhavnagar	107	77	—	—	—0.2
Calcutta	95	76	—	1.6	—1.5
Cuttack	100	78	—	0.2	—1.0
Cawnpore	111	82	—	—	—0.2
Calicut	93	73	1.5	8.5	+4.0
Colombo	87	74	3.5	15.1	+3.6
Cocanada	90	82	—	0.5	—0.4
Cochin	88	68	0.5	12.5	+6.4
Delhi	109	79	—	—	—0.4
Dehra I. Khan	109	75	—	0.6	—0.2
Darjeeling	60	42	1.0	2.3	—3.5
Desa	108	75	—	—	—
Dalhousie	—	—	—	3.0	—0.8
Fort Sandeman	94	62	—	1.0	—0.2
Gorakhpur	101	80	—	0.1	—0.6
Hyderabad (Dn.)	105	81	—	0.9	—0.3
Hyderabad (Sd.)	110	77	—	—	—
Indore	104	78	—	—	—0.1
Jhansi	110	81	—	—	—0.1
Jubbulpore	108	72	—	—	—0.3
Jacobabad	113	80	—	—	—0.3
Jaipur	107	78	—	—	—0.2
Karachi	84	77	—	0.1	—0.1
Kodaikanal	66	58	—	6.2	+0.7
Khandwa	109	82	—	—	—0.1
Lucknow	108	77	—	—	—0.3
Ludhiana	108	77	—	—	—0.6
Lahore	106	69	—	0.1	—0.5
Lyallpur	107	72	—	—	—0.6
Multan	111	78	—	—	—0.3
Mysore	89	68	0.8	3.5	—0.1
Madras	89	80	—	5.2	+4.7
Marmagoa	88	81	—	0.1	—
Malegaon	106	74	—	—	—0.2
Mussoorie	79	59	—	0.5	—1.0
Mahableshwar	90	69	—	0.7	—0.9
Murree	76	58	—	2.9	—1.7
Mount Abu	84	75	—	—	—0.3
Masulipatam	92	82	—	0.1	—0.6
Mangalore	90	82	—	5.0	+3.3
Meerut	—	—	—	—	—0.3
Mercara	84	67	—	1.5	—1.9
Nagpur	111	84	—	0.3	—0.4
Ootacamund	69	58	0.5	5.9	—1.5
Patna	100	77	—	0.1	—0.3
Peshawar	101	67	—	0.7	—1.4
Poona	103	70	—	0.1	—0.5
Pachmarhi	98	77	—	—	—0.4
Port Blair	88	76	T	4.0	+0.1
Quetta	86	50	—	0.7	—
Ranchi	103	76	—	0.5	—0.8
Rawalpindi	99	63	—	1.8	—0.3
Ratnagiri	87	77	—	0.1	—
Rajkot	104	73	—	—	—0.1
Sialkot	104	71	—	0.9	—0.2
Sholapur	109	79	—	0.4	—0.1
Surat	105	77	—	—	—0.1
Salem	92	79	—	7.0	+4.3
Trivandrum	87	78	0.8	9.2	—
Vizagapatam	88	82	—	—	—0.9

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

AROUND THE COURTS

Lavji Shmji (30), a carpenter residing on the 3rd floor of Balakrishna Nivas, Parsiwada, was found lying unconscious in his room, the door of which was bolted from within. The police had to break open the door and found a letter in Gujarati and remnants of opium by his side. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died this early morning.

Woman Killed In Car Accident

On Saturday night a private motor car proceeding by Shivaji Park knocked down three persons one of them being Shudhabai Shripad Godbole (21) who met with instantaneous death. All the three persons, it appears were walking along the Mahim road when the accident occurred.

Alleged Suicide

One Sorabji Naorji Masani (41) resident of Mistri building on the 2nd floor at Balora Street was taken to the Parsi General Hospital, where he died soon after his admission. It was stated that owing to domestic worry he attempted to end his life by taking a doze of opium.

Fatal Jump

Rajanna resident of a building at 11th lane Kamathipura, was suffering from fever and had become very delirious. It appears in a fit of delirium he jumped out of the window of his room and fell to the ground below. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious state, where he died this morning.

SMT. KAMALABEHN SONAWALA and Mrs. SARALA NATVERLAL FADIA, the bereaved sister and widow respectively of Dr. Natverlal B. Fadia, the Chief Medical Officer of the Mission Hospital, Surat, who died at the 'Sir Harkishandas Hospital, Bombay, beg to acknowledge the receipt of numerous messages, letters and telegrams of deep sympathy. They very much regret their inability to reply individually to all of them and take this opportunity to publicly convey their heartfelt thanks to all friends and relatives.

P. B. FADIA.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 8, 1939

UNDESIRABLE PROPAGANDA

At a public meeting at Calcutta last week Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose explained at some length why he resigned the Presidentship of the Congress. His explanation was much fuller than his statement made at the time of the A.-I.C.C. meeting and contained several allegations which he had not made publicly before. The general trend of the allegations was that his old colleagues of the Working Committee were unreasonably uncompromising in forming the new Committee. A more appropriate place for such allegations was the A.-I.C.C. meeting, for there it would have been possible for others who knew something of the negotiations to challenge and modify them, if necessary. With regard, for instance, to the two members proposed to be appointed by him in place of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, he said at the meting: "I wanted to know if these two new members could be appointed right at the beginning but the reply was in the negative. Apparently the prestige of the old members demanded that the old Committee should be appointed "en bloc". But this statement is inconsistent with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's assurance which was endorsed by the Rightists and which allowed Mr. Bose to appoint the two members in any way and at any time he liked. Secondly, Mr. Bose laid the blame for the deadlock on Gandhiji as the latter declined to undertake the responsibility vested in him by the Tripuri Congress. To prevent unfair and one-sided agitation and misrepresentation in this matter it will be better to publish the correspondence between Gandhiji and Mr. Bose on this issue so as to let the public see how precisely the deadlock arose and whether Mr. Bose, as President could not have avoided it.

The Right Principles

More important than personal issues is the impersonal question about the right principles governing the composition of the Working Committee. Mr. Bose makes out a plausible case for an all-party executive in preference to one of a single party and claims more unity and strength for the former type of Committee. But there is nothing more than plausibility to commend his view. Terms like "all-party" and "united front", "national cabinet", etc. sound imposing and may actually represent more strength and unity if all the parties concerned agree, if only for the time being, to the policy and programme before them. But Mr. Bose claimed, before his election as President, that the old policy was not dynamic enough and that he and other Leftists had a more dynamic policy and on that issue he contested the election. After the election, however, and even at the last A.-I.C.C. meeting he failed to formulate a definite "more dynamic" programme. And now his sole dynamic programme seems to be organising all the critics of the Gandhian Party into one bloc to deprive it of the power and prestige it enjoys. Is it possible that the representatives of such a bloc can be a source of strength or add unity to an executive containing a majority of the Gandhian Party? The correct principle is not that all important parties should be represented in the executive, irrespective of their policies, but that all those should be in the executive who accept the policy and programme commended to it, irrespective of their parties or groups. In the latter sense we have had composite Cabinets before and will have it in the future. But a Cabinet of the former type, desired by Mr. Bose, is neither feasible nor desirable.

Need For Action

Since other parties are organising against the Gandhi party and since several of their representatives are grossly misrepresenting it and its accredited leaders, the latter cannot afford to ignore the propaganda against them. This question came up before the annual Conference of the Gandhi Seva Sangh at Brindaban, and a United Press message from there says: "Regarding the poisonous propaganda conducted against the Seva Sangh workers and the hostile atmosphere created against their activities, Gandhiji said that the duty of the members of the Sangh was to pursue their own course of action regardless of wrong criticism. Of course, they must endeavour to remove such evils as might be found in them." This is doubtless sound advice so far as it goes. But since the propaganda against the Sangh is to no small extent propaganda against Gandhiji's creed of non-violence, the votaries of this creed should be extremely active in organizing more and more people on its basis. In other words it will not do for them merely to sing the beauties of their creed and depend mainly on Gandhiji and a few of his hard-baked lieutenants to propagate it. More and more workers should come forward to translate the creed into action on a nation-wide scale. That is easily the best way not only to spread the creed but also to prepare the country for the next stage of the struggle for Poorna Swaraj.

Japan And The Axis

In a speech made the other day M. Arita, the Foreign Minister of Japan, gave an interesting definition of his country's foreign policy. Japan's objective was "to establish a new order in East Asia in the light of the moral principle of the 'Imperial Way' and along the lines of independent policies." What 'moral principle' underlies the "Imperial Way" is, known only to Japanese hypocrisy. And, of course, M. Arita's elucidation of the "objective" is the characteristic Japanese Imperialist way of saying that Japan wants to annex East Asia. The "final objective" is nothing new. Nor, therefore, is its iteration remarkable.

What is noteworthy is M. Arita's definition of relations with the Foreign Powers. Japan, he declared had no intention of driving the interests of third Powers from China. This is not all. M. Arita also conveyed to Italy and Germany the good news that "it was Japan's unshakeable policy that the Tripartite anti-Comintern agreement should form the axis of her foreign policy". But it is also reported that Japan has informed the other two partners that she would "only undertake military engagements for her defence against the Soviet in the Far East and not elsewhere". It is not surprising that the gallant Japanese should consider discretion the better part of valorous pursuit of obligations to allies. It is a tribute to the Japanese way and to Japan's realisation of the strength of the non-aggression. This scuttle is, of course, of international significance. But what is even more noteworthy is that this brave opportunism is sought to be exploited in the interests of her "Imperial Way" in East Asia. The idea is that democratic Powers, relieved by Japan's secession from the Rome-Berlin-Tokio Axis and pleased at the assurance given in regard to their own interests, will allow, and even help, her to conquer China.

Nationalism In Films

Mr. S. Satyamurti, the President of the India Motion Picture Congress, Mr. K. M. Munshi, who made the inaugural speech of the Congress, and Mr. Chandulal Shah, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, made some common suggestions for the progress of the film industry in India and these will be endorsed by the public too. The more important of the suggestions are that there should be sound organisation and planning for the industry, a national policy particularly in the make-up of the pictures, and help from Government. What the Congress Governments can do in this matter they will do, of course. But the Government of India are not responsible to public opinion or national needs. For this very reason Mr. Munshi laid the greatest stress on his suggestion that the place of the industry must always be "with those who are struggling to achieve a national Government." Mr. Shah, himself a film magnate, agreed that the industry "should do propaganda for national reconstruction." Care should be taken, however, that art is not sacrificed for propaganda. Indeed propaganda can never be really effective if it is divorced from art. As regards the use of purely educational films, Mr. Satyamurti has rightly called upon Provincial Governments to insist on a quota of such films being exhibited in every cinema house. We trust the Indian Film Congress will strongly support this suggestion.

I Cover The Town

By D. F. Karaka

Stepping out of the air-conditioned carriage of the 9-15 from Calcutta on Sunday morning was Bhulabhai Desai in a most cheerful mood. I dare say enough had happened at Calcutta to make a lot of people happy. Calcutta has been a great victory for the right wing and as one of the more distinguished of right-wingers, Bhulabhai Desai has reason to be proud that his school of thought still predominates the Congress. It is certain that when there is a responsible Government at the centre, this very able lawyer will be given high office and there is little doubt in our minds that he will do credit to it.

* * * *

Also in the same train was the Ace salesman of Tata Steel at Calcutta, Manek Powvala. He got down from the train wearing his old Caius short and with no tie from Sulka. One wonders whether the recent rise in Steel has any thing to do with his visit to Bombay or whether it was Hitler's Berlin speech that did it. A keen golfer, he is ranked as No. 1 in Calcutta, chiefly in handicap tournaments. He shows his preference for his industry by playing his best shots, not with the wooden clubs but with the irons. He wanted if possible to play golf with a steel ball, but the Ballygunge club thought that one must not mix business with pleasure. He is perhaps the only man who had Bobby Jones bound in green leather. When not golfing or taking pictures with a Leica or selling Steel Manek is to be found reading Sidney and Beatrice Webb. After all this, I think I might invest in one Tata ordinary share!

* * * *

The Taj are issuing an interesting questionnaire to their clientele in view of the coming of prohibition. The questions are:

1. Should we decide to continue to offer you after the introduction of total Prohibition into the city of Bombay, the same class of entertainment as supplied upto now, would you still patronise us knowing that you would not be able to get any kind of alcoholic drink?
2. Given that in the past the heavy cost of these amenities has been largely met from the receipts from drinks, would you agree to pay somewhat extra for your entertainment during Prohibition?
3. Have you any suggestions you would like to make to help us to carry on in spite of Prohibition?
4. What sort of band would you like for next season?
5. What particular type of cabaret act do you prefer?

My answers to the questions are as follows. To No. 1 and No. 2 the answer is "Definitely Yes". There are a great many people who would like to see some entertainment retained in the city, irrespective of whether they can drink alcohol or not. At first it may seem a little hard to some people, but if no drinks can be got anywhere in the city, people would just as soon come and enjoy themselves at the Taj than sit at home and mope. The point is: Will the European Clubs be allowed to sell drinks? If they do, then there will not be many European people patronising the Taj. To No. 3 one would like to see introduced in this country the same system of charges as exist in Paris, where there is a standard "consummation" charge of 20 or 30 francs, varying with the place, whether you have one drink or another.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1.)

Pan-American Day

Twenty-One Nations Affirm Their Freedom & Their Faith In Democracy

By Carlos Davila, Former Chilean Ambassador To U. S. A.

Behind the Picturesque Display of Banners and Fraternal Speeches Lies a Huge Economic Stake in which the United States is Leading Partner.

The twenty-one nations of the Western Hemisphere celebrated on April 14 Pan American Day, in accordance with a resolution taken by the Pan American Union in 1930, at the suggestion of my distinguished friend and colleague, Dr. S. Gurgel de Amaral, Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, who, in introducing his proposal to the Board, said the day should be kept as "a commemorative symbol of the sovereignty of the American nations and the voluntary union of all in one continental community."

Following approval of the resolution by the Presidents of the 21 republics, Pan American Day was observed for the first time on April 14, 1931. Hailed by the press and by representative leaders of public opinion throughout Latin America, the celebration this year assumed special significance in view of the uncertainties arising out of the new political set-up in Europe and the possible extension of its evils to the New World.

Flags And Symbols Of Freedom And The American Way

Pan American Day is the occasion for the public display of national banners and the celebration of cultural and civic acts throughout the continent. A picturesque array of 21 flags and coats of arms is usually featured in the halls where the main official celebration takes place in the capital cities of the various countries.

These lands share not only the principles of their republican constitutions but also the colours and symbols of their sovereignty. The red, white and blue is common to the United States, Costa Rica, Cuba, Santa Domingo, Chile, Panama and Paraguay. Argentina, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and El Salvador have white and blue banners; Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela, yellow, red and blue. Yellow also enters in other combinations, with red and green for Bolivia, blue and green for Brazil, and blue and white for Uruguay. Mexico's flag is white, red and green. The banner of Haiti is blue and red.

The symbols of the coats of arms also show a remarkable similarity. The South American condor, a beautiful and majestic bird, occupies the forefront in the shields of Bolivia, Colombia, Chile and Ecuador, as the eagle does in those of the United States, Mexico and Panama, although Mexico adds a serpent. Venezuela has adopted the horse, and Uruguay both the horse and the ox. Peru has its typical national animal, the llama, Guatemala the traditional quetzal, and Chile the aristocratic and mythological huemel.

"Continental Solidarity"

The Keynote

The earliest attempt to promote all-American fraternity dates back to 1826 when Simon Bolivar, The Liberator, called the Congress of Panama. Although the idea survived for years it was not until 1889, with the First Pan-American Conference held in Washington, D.C., that the idea led to the creation of the Pan American Union as a permanent body designed to foster a better understanding in matters affecting the welfare of the nations of the hemisphere.

Continental solidarity was the chief subject of discussion at the 8th Pan American Conference held in Lima, in December, 1938. In addressing the convention, presided over by Dr. Carlos Concha, Foreign Minister of Peru, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina, Dr. Jose Maria Cantilo, said: "American solidarity is a fact which no one doubts and which no one can doubt. Each and every one of us is ready to maintain and prove this solidarity in the face of any danger which, regardless of whence it comes, may threaten the independence or sovereignty of any state in this part of the world."

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, spokesman for the Roosevelt administration, in asserting this same principle, said: "There must not be a shadow of doubt anywhere as to the determination of the American nations not to permit the invasion of this Hemisphere by the armed forces of any power or any possible combination of powers."

Three Outstanding Steps Of Pan-Americanism

The Lima Conference completed the programme of inter-continental action started during the Montevideo Conference of 1933 and continued in the Peace Conference of Buenos Aires in 1936. The Montevideo meeting emphasized the equality of the American nations, that is, in the words of Secretary Hull, it confirmed "their belief in fair play, fair dealing and mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty and the rights of nations as the indispensable basis of a civilized world order under law." The Secretary further said that no nation needs fear any attempt at intervention in its internal affairs on the part of the United States.

In Buenos Aires, in 1936, the nations definitely laid down the principle that the maintenance of peace in the Western Hemisphere was not the exclusive task of the United States but the "joint concern" of all the 21 republics, and for the first time in inter-American relations established the procedure of consultation among the governments in the event of any threat to this peace.

The major accomplishment of the Lima Conference was the declaration of "continental solidarity" by all the nations and their agreement to maintain and defend the principles on which this solidarity is based "against all foreign intervention or activity that may threaten them."

Huge Trade Depends On Stability And Peace

Youngest group of self-governing communities in the modern world, the American nations have a total population of 25,000,000, and command a unique economic and political position, blanketing a territory of more than 15,000,000 square miles. In the Spanish-speaking part of the Hemisphere

(Continued on page 9, col. 4)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Beck's Offer

In his much awaited speech Colonel Beck has made three points which are material to the German-Polish situation, first that Poland will not surrender her maritime and trade rights in Danzig—hitherto they have implied practical control over the City—second, that sovereignty over the Corridor belongs to Poland and third that reasonable differences could be settled by negotiations. On the face of it the speech is both non-provocative and firm. But what is the potential nature of this "firmness"? Suppose Herr Hitler agrees to negotiate. The results of negotiations may well be anything from German submission to Poland's claims to the reduction of the latter to the status of post-Munich Czecho-Slovakia. Let us hope that fears of a possible Munich are quite wrong. In that case the situation is almost excitingly interesting and Colonel Beck has driven Herr Hitler into an awkward form where it will be difficult from him to extricate himself without some loss at least to his prestige unless he goes to war. The next move lies with the Fuhrer. And the fact that he has not so far shown any serious signs of making it indicates that he is not exactly happy.

Soviet Lifts Ban

At a time when European countries, even other than Totalitarian States, are contemplating restrictions on the civil liberties of the subject owing to the gravity of the international situation, Soviet Russia has lifted a censorship on foreign correspondents which had been in existence ever since the revolution. This is welcome news and it is particularly so because it indicates, we trust, the beginning of the end of an illiberal chapter. We hope the warning that accompanies the abolition of censorship will not be interpreted too strictly in practice. And we also hope that Russians too will now enjoy greater freedom internally.

More Racial Favouritism

As the British are still the rulers in India they insist on special privileges for themselves and also for their kinsmen, the Anglo-Indians. The latter were given several privileges by the Government of India Act, but they were not satisfied and asked for more from the Government of India and have got them. They have got more posts reserved for them in the Railways, Post and Telegraphs and Customs Departments and have also a minimum remuneration fixed for them in certain departments. Such reservation on a purely communal basis, it is hardly necessary to point out, is grossly unfair to other communities, incites them to claim similar privileges and cannot but lower efficiency and put a premium on nepotism. But it is clear that the British will not bother themselves with considerations of fair play, justice, etc., so long as they and their kinsmen are favoured.

His Personal Views

At a public meeting at Matunga on Friday Mr. S. Satyamurti expressed the view that if Federation were forced upon the country it was the duty of the Congress to capture as many seats as possible in the Federal Legislature. But this is only his individual view and should not be supposed to have any representative character merely because he is the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly. In virtue of that responsible position, however, it would be more discreet on his part not to create an impression that his views are probably shared by the Congress party now in power though many in different parties have held since the advent of the Swaraj Party that vigorous non-co-operation is possible both inside and outside the legislatures.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A sunny mood should be long drawn out.

* * *

Some men are like donkeys; they lack horse sense

* * *

A boy is always a boy, but a man is not always a man

* * *

Time isn't always money to the man who does a credit business.

* * *

Only after a public favourite becomes a "has been" does he begin to realize the emptiness of applause.

* * *

Probably more young people would embark on the sea of matrimony if stern parents would raise the blockade.

WITHOUT COMMENT

"Rightly or wrongly there is a feeling in Bengal that in its handling of the political situation during the last two years the Congress High Command has treated this Province in a most shabby manner. The Congress's acquiescence in the terms of the communal decision and the Mahatma's fast unto death for a Poona edition of the MacDonald dispensation and the High command's utter failure in regard to political releases are instances in point."...

—Organ of Sjt. S. C. Bose's Forward Bloc

* * * *

Presiding at the Sholapur Muslim League Conference, Sir Sikandar Hayat, well-known Muslim League leader and prouder Premier of, according to him, the only Zemindar Ministry in India, informed the world that "The history of Musalmans has throughout presented a series of paradoxes."

He was, however, not explaining the Jinnahs, Sikandar Hayats, Fazlul Haqs etc. of the Muslim League. Please make no mistake about it.

* * * *

"Are we", Sir Sikandar asked on behalf of the 90 million Muslims, "content to lose our identity and to be relegated to the position of political pariahs: or do we want to live in this country as a free and self-respecting people?"

We think the answer is obvious, isn't it? They should try to work for a zemindar ministry in every province in India.

* * * *

Apropos of Palestine, Sir Sikandar hoped and trusted that British policy "will no longer and no more strain the patience of the Musalmans...."

But if it did, as it has been no-longer-and-no-more straining the patience of Musalmans for a number of years, Sir Sikandar as also his colleagues and "distinguished" leader, would, we have not the slightest doubt, rise to the occasion and decide at last to—trust and hope.

* * * *

If the Muslim League was not consulted it would fight Federation alone and make it impossible.

Such is the "stern warning" given to the British Government by Mr. M. A. Jinnah at Sholapur

It is, however, not yet known whether Sir Sikandar Hayat agreed.

By the way, how would Mr Jinnah "fight" and wherefrom?

* * * *

It is now understood in London that the date of the victory parade (which was to be held on May 1 and then on May 15) has been fixed for May 21.

But it will, we fear, require a few more postponements yet before the reality is "understood" by London.

* * * *

According to the London "Times" "M Litvinov's position was that of a trusted agent rather than a responsible creator of policy."

That suggests that he was at Halifax rather than an Eden.

* * * *

Defending the lack of progress in connection with Anglo-Soviet negotiations Mr. Chamberlain asserted that "the British Government at no stage created any avoidable delay."

We quite agree. British fear and prejudices are, naturally unavoidable.

* * * *

Replying to a suggestion by the Communist M. P. the British Premier said: "Perhaps Mr. Gallacher will suggest with whom I should make personal contact. Personalities change rather rapidly."

Rather a neat little retort by 'personal contacter' with Hitler and Mussolini, who, however, forgot Stalin.

Or did he contact with the Fuehrer and Il Duce because he had been assured that the Foreign office "personalities" would not change?

* * * *

In a conflict between democracies and dictatorships, the U. S. A. says an American author will stand up and fight by the side of the former.

But it's quite O. K. The Democracies will spare America the trouble by refusing to stand up and fight.

* * * *

Who is Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan?

He belongs to one of the agricultural tribes near Sheikhupura.

—Punjab Public Services Examination Howler.

JINNAH GOES ALL OUT

Charge Against Paramount Power

Contrasts Viceroy's Action In Jaipur & Rajkot Issues

Tirade Against Congress

SHOLAPUR, May 7.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, president of the All-India Muslim League left for Bombay this evening.

It is very likely that he will proceed to Rajkot immediately as he has been pressed by Muslims to intervene in Rajkot affairs.

Charge Against Muslims In Congress

An appeal to the Muslims of U. P. to declare truce forthwith with a view to enabling the League to find a reasonable and honourable solution of the Shia-Sunni controversy in Lucknow was made by Mr. Jinnah in an interview before his departure. Mr. Jinnah said: "I caution Muslims not to fall into surreptitious machinations of the enemies of the Muslims, which are calculated to create and exploit the differences among them.

One cannot help noting in the unfortunate developments in Lucknow that those responsible for leading, rather misleading, sections of both Shias and Sunnis in a fratricidal struggle are prominent Muslim Congressites".

Mr. Jinnah, however, expressed satisfaction that all responsible and thoughtful leaders of both the sects had very wisely kept themselves aloof and were making every endeavour to put an end to the serious situation that had been created.

Mr. Jinnah also referred to recent events in Jaipur and Rajkot States. Mr. Jinnah urged for an impartial enquiry into the recent firing on Muslims in Jaipur which, he believed was proved to have been resorted to without justification and without warning and demanded punishment of those found guilty and the release of those who were being prosecuted in this connection with a view to restoring peace and goodwill between the Durbar and Muslims.

Charge Against Paramount Power

Mr. Jinnah added: "The representative of the Paramount Power quickly cancelled his tour, rushed to save Mr. Gandhi's life on the Rajkot issue and intervened even with regard to constitutional advance, whereas the Paramount Power, which maintained its undoubted right and responsibility to intervene in a case of mal-administration in a State has taken no steps so far in Jaipur, where Muslims are concerned.

The moral is obvious. We have to organise and when we begin to count ourselves in crores, instead of lakhs the Paramount Power would be awakened to their sense of responsibilities towards the Muslims".

BOGEY OF HINDU RAJ

Turning to the Congress Mr. Jinnah expressed the hope that "thoughtful leaders among Hindus will awake the realities and check the reckless path which the Congress High Command has been following".

He stated: "Hindus are under a delusion. A large body of Hindus, untutored and unsophisticated are being exploited by the Congress by giving them the impression that they are fighting for a Hindu Raj. There is a large body of thoughtful Hindus, who not only are not with the Congress but are definitely opposed to the policy of Mr. Gandhi and the present Congress High Command and deplore the attitude which has led to a complete estrangement between the two communities and created intense bitterness—the wrong-headed policy pursued by the Congress in the last eighteen months in and outside legislatures".

MUSLIM LEAGUE RESOLUTIONS

SHOLAPUR, May 7.

The Bombay Provincial Muslim League Conference resumed session at 9-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan when resolutions were taken up and passed.

RESOLUTION ON HYDERABAD

The resolution on Hyderabad Deccan condemned the subversive movement carried on by a section of communalists against the Hyderabad State and warned the instigators and participants in this agitation against its dangerous consequences and repercussions on the peace and ordered progress of India. The resolution further assured H. E. H. the Nizam and his Government and the law abiding citizens of Hyderabad that in view of the issues involved, the Mussalmans would consider no sacrifice too great to safeguard the integrity of Hyderabad against this attempt at coercion and requested the Paramount Power to implement its obligations to the Hyderabad State. The resolution also called upon the Bombay Government to take the necessary steps to stop this province of Bombay from being made the base by interested outsiders for an organised subversive movement against the Hyderabad State which threatened to develop into a serious crisis disastrous to the peace and progress of India.

U. P. AGITATION

Another resolution appealed to the Mussalmans of the U.P. to declare truce forthwith for the present unfortunate Shia-Sunni controversy in Lucknow with a view to exploring the possibility of an honourable settlement on a reasonable basis. The resolution warned them to beware of "surreptitious machinations of the enemies of Mussalmans to create and exploit differences among them."

A third resolution condemned "the shooting of unarmed Muslims by the Jaipur State authorities" and offered sympathies to the victims and full support for the vindication of their legitimate rights and interests.

The resolution while appreciating certain redeeming features of a recent communique by the Jaipur Government wish the Government to make an effective gesture to restore confidence among Muslims by conceding unhampered the right of the Muslims of Jaipur to extend the gate of their mosque, allow substantial compensation to the families of those who had innocently suffered loss of life or serious injuries and release those detained solely in connection with participating in this agitation.

WARDHA SCHEME

The fourth resolution recorded the Conference's condemnation "of the imposition of the Wardha Scheme in certain areas by the Bombay Government in the teeth of Muslim opposition" and regarded it as an unwarranted encroachment on the cultural rights of Muslims. The resolution advised the Muslims of Bombay to await the report of the Wardha Scheme Special Committee appointed by the All-India Muslim League before deciding on final action to be taken in the matter.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Other resolutions condemned the discriminatory legislation against Indians and Asiatics introduced in South Africa, viewed with alarm recent international developments in Europe which jeopardised the peace of the world and liberties of nations and which might endanger the liberty and security of India. The resolution called upon the executive council of the All-India Muslim League to give a timely lead on the subject.

RAJKOT MUSLIMS

The conference also passed a resolution nothing with gratification that the Muslims and other minorities in the Rajkot State had rejected the "anti-democratic and humiliating terms offered to them by Mahatma Gandhi as a condition precedent to their being included in the proposed Reforms Committee which no self-respecting people could accept." The resolution further assured them of full support to their struggle for safeguarding their legitimate rights and interests, trusted that "subversive activities of certain Congressites and their puppets would not be allowed to coerce the Durbar to deflect for its solemn obligations to the Muslims and other minorities and appealed to the Rajkot Durbar to provide adequate and effective safeguards for their rights and interests in any scheme of reforms that may be introduced.

Coming War And The Punjabees

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan himself moved form chair the resolution on the alarming international situation in Europe which called upon the executive council of All-India Muslim League to give a timely lead to the Muslims of India regarding the line of action in the event of these developments precipitating international war.

Speaking on the resolution Sir Sikandar pointed out the wisdom of having a clearly designed policy in regard to India's role in a coming war. A vacillating policy would be suicidal to India because it might tempt aggression from other powers against India which would not be able to defend herself. That may mean only changing masters.

Sir Sikandar recalled last September when a war seemed imminent the Congress Working Committee sat at Delhi day to day watching the situation with a view to driving a bargain with Britain. As a matter of fact the Congress had little to offer either by way of help or opposition because nearly two-thirds of the Indian Army was provided by the Punjab and the Muslims. It was, therefore, a definite policy on the part of the Punjabis that mattered most on this issue. It would help in stabilising international situation. The next war of the aggressive dictatorships was likely to be ranged against the democracies and the question of India's liberty would be deeply involved. "Previously we fought the battles of others. Now we may have to fight for the defence of liberty and our motherland. We should not hesitate to do so."

This in the speaker's opinion would be a right lead for the executive Council of the All-India Muslim League to give to the Muslims of India.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Two other resolutions relating to Shia-Sunni trouble in the U. P. and discriminatory legislation against Indians in South Africa respectively were also moved from the chair and passed unanimously.—A. P.

JOINT ELECTORATES

The conference passed a resolution protesting against the inclusion of Municipal Local Boards Acts option clause regarding joint electorates and urged Government to delete the same from those Acts.

Another resolution considered that the provision of joint electorates in Village Panchayats would act as a serious invasion of civic rights of the Muslims and called upon the Government to introduce a system of seperate electorates under the said Act.

Another resolution while expressing regret at the murder of Mr. Jagdeo Patil of Biswa Taluka, Berar condemned the "coercive policy" of the C. P. Government and recommended that the All-India Muslim League should appoint a committee to enquire into the affair with a view to placing the true facts before the public.

A further resolution urged the Bombay Government to adopt ameliorative measures for Tadvi Bhils of East Khandesh and further urged the appointment of a committee of representative Muslims in East Khandesh for the purpose

Another resolution gave support to the All-India Muslim League (Patna) resolution regarding the use by Muslims of cloth manufactured in India particularly by Muslims and considered it essential that office-bearers and members of the Muslim League and candidates for local bodies and legislature should use such Indian manufactured cloth.—A.P.

(EARLIER).

SHOLAPUR, May 7.

The Subjects Committee of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League Conference met earlier in the day and passed draft resolutions to be placed before the open session, which will resume sitting at 8-30 p.m. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan presided and Mr. M. A. Jinnah was among those present.

Important among the draft resolutions are firstly, bearing on the Arya Samaj Satyagraha in the Hyderabad State which condemns the subversive movement started by outsiders, secondly, appealing to Sunnis and Shias in Lucknow to call truce to enable the League to find an honourable and equitable solution to the controversy, thirdly, expressing gratification and the stand taken by Muslims and other minorities in the Rajkot affairs, fourthly condemning the recent firing on Muslims in Jaipur and demanding compensation for the aggrieved parties and the release of those detained solely in connection with participating in the agitation.

Over a dozen draft resolutions were passed by the Subjects Committee before it rose.

Sir Sikandar For Lahore

SHOLAPUR, May 7.

Owing to the strain of a crowded programme and excessive heat Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, has cancelled his engagements and is leaving for Bombay to-night "en route" to Lahore.—A.P.

LATHI CHARGE ON STRIKERS

Ban Order On Union Officials And Its Sequel

CUDDALORE, May 7.

The strike in the sugar factory at Nellikuppam took a serious turn to-day, when the police made a lathi charge on a procession of strikers taken out in defiance of the prohibitory order which is still in force, resulting in several persons being injured.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Cuddalore passed orders last night the President, Vice-President, and Secretary of the Labour Union prohibiting them from organising public meetings and processions, and from picketing within a radius of five miles from Nellikuppam for a period of two months, as the demonstrations were likely to lead to a breach of the peace.

SUIT ORDER.

A similar order was passed on the President of the Ranipet Labour Union directing him to quit Nellikuppam within six hours.

About 200 strikers went in a procession this morning in contravention of the prohibitory order. The Deputy Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police asked them to disperse. On their refusal to do so, a lathi-charge was made by the Reserve Police. The processionists lay down resorting to "Satyagraha," but later dispersed.—United Press.

Chundrigar On Role Of Muslims In Agitation In State

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, May 6

Mr. Ismail Chundrigar addressing the public meeting of Rajkot Muslims convened under the auspices of the Rajkot Muslim Council in the Shaukat Chawk yesterday, when hardly a hundred Muslims were present, said that although he had an urgent call from Sholapur, he had to come over to Rajkot under behest of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the President of All-India Muslim League, as he was bound to carry out the instructions of the president as a soldier. Regarding the coming fight, he added that the fight was then for the Rajkot Muslims and the question of questions was the way the Muslims should conduct the fight for which he urged every Rajkot Muslim to keep in readiness for joining the ranks of fighters whenever the call comes to them.

KATHIAWAR PRINCES ON THE UNITED FRONT

Signs are visible from day to day that Kathiawar princes intend to present an united front to all problems that confront them. This was the remark not only of the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes but quite a good number of his blood.

OBJECT OF UNITED FRONT

"When interviewed at the end of the meeting of Kathiawar Princes held in Jamnagar House, the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar backed up by his brother princes stated that they were determined to present a united front not with a view to harm any prince or to offend the Government in the matter of Federation but solely to suppress every unnecessary and unjust movement of the outsiders in their own areas.

FEDERATION ISSUE

As to the final reply to the Government on Federation issue, he stressed that they would be meeting at Bombay by the end of this month when they would draft certain proposals in the light of new and changing circumstances although he remarked that their monthly meeting specially for Kathiawar States would be a regular one to transact all import business and the dates of holding such meetings and their venues could only be decided by exchange of favourable suggestions on.

THE DRAFT INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION

He concluded that not only in Rajkot but also in many states, one sided and garbled versions are being prepared and sent to the press with a view to run down rulers in which case it has been a sad necessity not only in Jamnagar but also in all States to set up publicity bureaus through which authentic news only would be disseminated

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS IN COCHIN

Rescue From Poverty The Central Problem

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

As a result of the research conducted at the Madras Veterinary College during the past year it is learnt that one of the most serious problems of goat husbandry, namely, an infectious and fatal pneumonia, approaches solution, and that only work of a confirmatory nature now remains to be done. This disease, says the Director of the Civil Veterinary Department, has been a major source of loss to this industry and it is anticipated that this will soon be a feature of the past. This work has been made possible by Government grant for the purpose. The disease in question occurs not only in this Presidency and All-India, but also in many parts of Europe, Asia Minor, Africa and the Malay States. The mortality is very high, and so serious was the condition in 1923 that the importation of goats from China into some parts of Northern India was necessitated.

NO PRIVATE PRACTICE.

The question of abolishing or restricting the concession of private practice allowed to wholetime medical officers has been under the consideration of the Government of Madras for some time past. The Government have allowed the medical officers to engage in private practice in the past owing to the absence of a sufficient number of qualified private medical practitioners. But with the growth of an independent medical profession in recent years, the condition has ceased to exist. The Government also feel the necessity to prohibit paid wholetime medical officers from engaging in private practice for this reason that under the scheme for the reorganisation of the medical services, the honorary medical officers will be replacing the full-time paid medical officers as and when vacancies arise.

The Government have therefore ordered that the privilege of private practice allowed to the medical officers in the Madras Medical Service and the Madras Medical Subordinate Service should be withdrawn from 1st January 1940. But this rule does not apply to the case of a private doctor calling in a Government medical officer for consultation and help.

FUTURE OF FRENCH INDIA.

"His Excellency M. Louis Bonvin, the Governor of French India, is quite optimistic about the future of the political conditions of French India" stated the Chief Secretary to the Government of French India in an interview last week regarding the mission of the Governor to France. It might be remembered that soon after the annexation of Czecho-Slovakia by the Fuehrer, the French Republic had summoned a conference of the Colonial Governors to consider the question of the defence of the French colonial possessions. The conference was a very important one having great international significance behind it.

REPLY TO QUESTIONNAIRE.

The Cochin Government have replied to the questionnaire issued by the National Planning Commission and in doing so have given facts and figures regarding the extent of rural indebtedness in the State. It is stated that, as a result of the economic survey, it has been found that the average independent labourer in the State, with a family consisting of three, earns only an annual income of Rs. 115. The Government observe that the central problem is to redeem the rural population from existing debt and to rescue them from poverty. As regards the development of heavy industries, there is scope in the State for at least one fully equipped engineering workshop for iron, steel and malleable castings and similar work. It is also possible to increase sugarcane, tobacco and cotton industries.

RENEWAL OF TRADE TREATIES.

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce-Member-Designate of the Government of India, is expected to arrive in Madras at the end of this week. The members of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce will meet Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar next week and discuss with him questions relating to India's trade relations with Japan, Burma, Ceylon and the U. S.A. In this connection they will exchange ideas about the renewal of trade treaties with Japan and Burma, due to expire next year, and the possibility of entering into some treaty with the other two countries. It is understood that co-ordination of labour legislation in the provinces will also form a subject for discussion with the Commerce Member-Designate.

Interference With Personal And Religious Liberties

Parsi Priests' Protest Against Total Prohibition In Bombay

"During the last 1,300 years of our stay in India, under many rulers and various dynasties, our personal and religious liberties were not once interfered with. The Congress, though it has been in power for only two years, has done so; and this measure will bring economic ruin on the Parsees and seriously hurt their religious susceptibilities".

Thus observed Dasturji Saheb Kaikobad Dastur Dorabji Meherji Rana, High Priest of Navsari, presiding over a crowded meeting of the Parsee priests of all denominations of the whole of India, at the Wadiaji Fire Temple, on Sunday evening.

Scenes of great enthusiasm were evinced at this gathering of the Parsi priests from all over India, and speeches were made protesting emphatically against the Government's policy of total prohibition

In the course of his speech the President observed that there were definite religious injunctions in the Zoroastrian scriptures, enjoining the use of wine in certain religious ceremonies. The Government, by their proposed policy of total Prohibition, were interfering with their religious practices of thousands of years and it was up to the priestly class to stand united in defence of their religion.

It was a well-known fact that the Parsees as a community never indulged in excessive drinking, and so could not be accused of suffering from the evil of drunkenness. To deprive the Parsees of their traditional habit of moderate drinking, was tantamount to an attack on their personal liberty.

He then referred to the glorious part played by the community in the social, economic and political welfare of the country, and made a special mention of the cosmopolitan charities for which the community was famous. It would appear he said that the present Government was intoxicated with power and was determined to harass such a law-abiding and philanthropic community.

FEAR OF EX-COMMUNICATION

He sounded a warning to the few dissentient voices, that by countering the unanimous will and feeling of the community, they ran the grave risk of social boycott and possible ex-communication

He made an appeal to the Government to revise their decision, and thus compose the ruffled feelings of the community.

Khan Saheb Manek H. Dadachanji, referred to the economic ruin that would encompass the community as a result of the Prohibition policy. The Parsees were not alone in protesting against prohibition, but they had the solid support of Bhandaris, and other communities who would be affected by the measure.

Several other speakers including Ervad Nowroji Mahiar Kutar, Dastur Framroze Nowroji Kutar also spoke in a similar vein.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

PROTEST AGAINST TOTAL PROHIBITION

"This public meeting of the Parsi High-Priests (Dasturs) and Priests of all denominations declares its most emphatic protest against the proposed introduction by the Bombay Government of "Total Prohibition" of wine, liquor and toddy in the whole of Bombay Salsette and Trombay islands from 1st August 1939, and expresses its strong resentment at the unwarranted and highly objectionable interference, never experinced before, under Hindu Mohamedan or British Rule, with the religious beliefs, practices and time-honoured ceremonies of the Parsees This interference is in entire violation of the Proclamation of 1858 of Queen Victoria the Good, of revered memory, which had assured all Indians, that Government would not at any time interfere with the religious usages, beliefs, practices, or sentiments of any Indian community.

"This meeting emphatically declares that the Zoroastrian Religion, the Prophet Zoroaster himself and his disciples and numerous Avesta, Pahlavi and Persian Texts (recognised as the Zoroastrian Scriptures or the translations hereof have all sanctioned the custom prevalent for many thousands of years past, among the Parsees in general and Parsee High-Priests and Priests in particular, of making due and moderate use of wine and liquor in their various religious ceremonies and in private life. In consequence, this meeting of Priests expresses its feeling of deep indignation at the precipitate action of the Congress Government, in depriving the Parsee community of its personal liberty which is its inalienable birth-right, to use liquor, wine and toddy, which form a part of its food effective and reliable medicine and most rational tonic of keeping up health, energy and vitality, and afford an unfailing and easy-at-hand cure of numerous ailments of the young and old, who have formed a long standing habit of taking this cure with success.

NO COMPLAINT OF INTOXICATION

"This meeting states emphatically that although the Priests and the laity have been using wine and liquor in ceremonies and partaking of the consecrated wine and liquor as a religious act, for untold centuries past, at no time has this use led to intoxication.

"This meeting expresses its strong disapproval at the interference by the Congress Government with the personal liberties of its citizens in general and the Parsee community in particular, to freely conduct the wine, liquor and toddy business, without restraint, let or hindrance, and deplores its diastrous policy of foregoing the excise income and in making up for the great deficit by levying the heavy and unwarranted property-tax on innocent people and religious and charitable institutions. This meeting declares its serious displeasure at the suicidal policy of Government of forfeiting legitimate revenue, of ruining the liquor industry, of destroying the building industry and the cotton and other industries and ruining all allied industries like the tourists, the restaurants, the hotels, the clubs and so forth, reducing beautiful Bombay, the Second City at present of the British Empire to a tenth-rate city.

"This meeting recommends the Congress Government, in view of the solid and most reasonable and logical opposition, from so many classes of its subjects, who are being injured or crushed to be pleased to give up the above complained of policy.

World Achievement.

Less Waste Cotton

In these days of keen competition, every manufacturing firm has come to realise that much money can be saved by eliminating waste. By-products are made from most goods, and new devices are being invented to find ways of using up second-class stock.

A Lancashire cotton firm, for example, had for years suffered a loss of yarn because when the old type of sizing plant machinery came to a standstill, the supply of humid air which kept the yarn pliable, was cut off, leaving the exposed yarn to become dry and brittle.

Textile manufacturers are grateful indeed, therefore, for a device which will prevent the loss of much good material. When cotton yarn is ready for the last process before reaching the loom, it is passed through a tank containing a boiling mixture of flour and size, which gives it smoothness and additional strength so that it can stand the strain of weaving. After passing through the tank it is dried quickly, being carried over huge drums and rollers up into towers filled with warm, slightly damp air.

Between the point where the yarn leaves the size tank and that at which, dried, it is wound again on to a beam, there are naturally many yards of yarn. This was the yarn which was at one time wasted.

The new invention prevents the waste, for when the machinery stops, it automatically controls the supply of humid air. Thus the yarn no longer becomes too dry, and one more cause of serious loss has been eliminated from the cotton industry.

Indo-South African Deadlock

WHY ASIATICS BILL IS INTERIM MEASURE

Right Of India Govt. To Speak For Union-Born Indians In Opposing Segregation Drive

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JOHANNESBURG, April 24, (By Air Mail).

THE POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE AT THE LEGISLATIVE CAPITAL OF THE UNION, I.E., CAPETOWN, HAS AGAIN BECOME VOLCANIC AFTER A LULL OF OVER A WEEK. ALTHOUGH THE PRINCIPLE OF CONSULTATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNION AND INDIA THROUGH THE MEANS OF A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE WAS ACCEPTED FOR THE CONTROVERSIAL INDIAN QUESTION.

Deadlock Reached

I AM RELIABLY INFORMED THAT A DEADLOCK HAS BEEN REACHED ON THE QUESTION OF THE INTERIM LEGISLATION TO BE INTRODUCED BY THE UNION GOVERNMENT. THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IS HESITANT TO NEGOTIATE IF THE UNION ADOPTS THE ADAMANT ATTITUDE TO PROCEED WITH ITS POLICY OF SEGREGATION IN FORM OF THE RESTRICTIVE INTERIM BILL.

What Will India Govt. Do?

IT MAY BE THAT THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT WILL NOT PRESS THE ISSUE AND LEAVE THE SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS TO FIGHT THEIR OWN BATTLE.

It was clear from the report published in the S. Africans from press that the Union Government wanted to keep the upperhand and its acceptance of the consultation with India to solve the Asiatic problem was half-hearted, and that also with a view to force India to submission on the question of segregation. We would wish that the Indian Government would not be a party to such a humiliation. The people of India should also see that the Government of India does not again mislead the public opinion as is often done by the Government spokesmen in the Indian legislatures.

TWO FAILURES

I would point out, by the way, that the previous two Round Table Conferences were not successful from the Indian point of view. The Union bluffed the Indian representatives and made them accept the principle of repatriation and colonization, which has cost the Indians in this country heavily. The repatriation policy removed from us some 25,000 souls, who have added to the numbers of underfed and unemployed countrymen in India. The principle of colonization was not successful practically, but it initiated a move which gives the right to the Union Government to treat the Indian nationals as the temporary residents of the country and throw them on other countries, if the latter are prepared to accept them.

WARNING TO INDIA

Now there is one move left to solve the Indian problem of S. Africa and that is the segregation. India would be wise if she does not accept the Round Table discussion if the Union wants to tie her down on the terms of reference and holds the sinister desire to push the principle of segregation down the throats of the Indian representatives. No Indian leader should come forward to serve on a delegation if it leaves the shores of India again to play to the tune of South African segregation music.

STUTTAFORD ON WARPATH.

Mr. Stuttaford, an Englishman and Minister of the Interior has so to say declared war against Indians in South Africa. Not only that but he has made very uncharitable and unstatesmanlike remarks about India. In the course of an interview to the local Government organ "Die Vaderland" an African newspaper, he is reported to have said:

The South African Government will not deviate from its policy of residential segregation for the Indians, whatever the Government of India may say.... There is no question of the intervention by the Indian Government, as the majority of Indians in South Africa who would be affected by the proposed measures are born in S. Africa and are therefore, Union nationals."

HIS PARADOX

The Minister denied that the Government of India had been invited to negotiate with the Union, but he explained that the Indian Government had been offered an opportunity to submit a statement. He also spoke forcibly on the noisy propaganda of Indians against his servitude plan which virtually means the ejectment of Indians from the European areas into untouchable quarters i.e., the locations and gradual ruination of the whole Indian race in South Africa. Mr. Stuttaford, on the other hand, maintains that it does not affect the Indians adversely at all. The people who would suffer most, he protests, will be the 25 p. c. Europeans, who do not want to keep the Indians in their area!

FUTURE OF THE AGENCY

The above views express the mentality of the average S. A. European who has been the victim of party political propaganda with a good deal of pure hypocrisy added. Mr. Stuttaford's statement, however raises an inter-imperial issue. It strikes at the very question of Indian representation and therefore it affects the very future of the Agency.

The question arises: Has a country a right to intervene or negotiate with another country if her nationals born in the country of adoption are ill-treated? In Mr. Stuttaford's view, such a country has no such right as the problem automatically becomes a domestic one.

SASTRI'S REPLY

I understand that Mr. Pirow, the Minister of Defence raised the very same question and confronted the Indian delegation at the 1932 Round Table Conference with the same argument. Mr. Sastri replied to the effect that India held the right to representation upto a stage when the Indians were granted full civic rights in South Africa.

INDIA'S RIGHT.

Of course, South Africa won't argue this point with countries like Germany and Italy who would not hesitate to invade countries oppressing their nationals whether they are born in Germany or Italy or the lands of their adoption. But taking India as an illustration, South Africa has also no right to refuse representation. Even if the Agent is withdrawn, India shall have the right to appoint a High Commissioner or a Consul in the Union to look after the interests of the Indian settlers. In such a case, the representation will continue inspite of the fact the majority of Indian nationals are South-African-born. The South African Union can only refuse representation if a war is waging between the two countries and the consuls or agents—whatever term you may use—are withdrawn. Under these circumstances it is India's internationally accepted right to represent either through its agent or a delegation. India should no more be hoodwinked by such foolish argument as "no representation if the nationals are not born in the motherland."

TWO-GUN PROPOSAL.

The Union Parliament saw an outburst of Nationalist antipathy towards the coloured race in this country when the House discussed a motion to appoint an impartial commission to inquire into the causes of the Capetown coloured anti-segregation riots. The motion was lost because Gen. Hertzog's party refused to accept it. The nationalist speakers went a step further and beside pouring out hate and invective against the coloured people said that in such a case the blood must talk. They should not ask whether it was right or wrong.

Lt.-Col. W.A. Booysen demanded that the members of the police force should be armed with two revolvers and taught to shoot with both hands, so that in the event of another demonstration by the coloured people they would be able to take adequate measures.

SEGREGATION RUNS AMOK.

The Cape Municipal Association Congress has passed a resolution supporting the principle of segregation by 126 votes to 33.

A new party, the Johannesburg Civic Party has been launched here. One of the main objects of the party is the complete segregation of Europeans and non-Europeans.

The Natal Dutch Reformed Church have decided not to attend the World Sunday School Conference in Durban in 1940 owing the colour bar in this country. This conference will be attended by the Christians of every race in the world.

Two conferences—the Non-European Front Conference and the African Peoples' Conference—have passed strong resolutions against the segregation policy of the Union Government.

Aerodrome At Bangalore

Preparations Nearing Completion

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, May 5.

Bangalore will be on the Air Map within a few days and much progress has been made in the provision of an aerodrome.

The landing ground at Jakkur (seven miles from Bangalore on the Bangalore-Ballary Road) has been levelled and a permanent aerodrome establishment will be maintained from July 1 this year.

Negotiations between the Government of Mysore and the Tata Civil Aviation Company are now in progress in connection with the maintenance of a regular air schedule between Bangalore and other centres in India.

The landing ground is in excess of the required 1000, sq. yds. and has been levelled in conformity with the Civil Aviation Rules which require that the gradient of the ground should not be steeper than 1 in 50.

The prevailing wind at the landing ground will be East and West for the greater part of the year and the runaway has been formed in this direction and is well consolidated.

Boundry markings are being laid and a telephone buildings is under construction. The total of the scheme is Rs. 85,000 exclusive of the value about 200 acres of State forest land.

The Government of Mysore have deputed an Officer to Karachi for training as an aerodrome Officer.

TACKLING UNEMPLOYMENT IN CEYLON

Move To Repatriate Daily Paid Workers With Gratuity And Return Fare

SIMLA, May. 5.

A revolutionary and far-reaching plan to reduce Ceylon's growing and alarming unemployment figures is suggested in a memorandum prepared by Major J. L. Kotelawala, the Minister for Communications and Works, and discussed by the Board of Ministers a day or two ago. The plan will be further discussed at the next meeting.

Briefly, Major Kotelawala's suggestion is that all daily-paid non-Ceylonese workers in Government Departments should be repatriated to the country of their birth with a small gratuity, and their fare paid. Stringent regulations should be enforced to prevent their return for employment.

The Minister urges that not only would there be a saving to the tax payers, but that much money now sent to India and other countries would be spent in Ceyoln if his plan is adopted. An indication of the agitation that will follow his memorandum is contained in the telegram sent to the Governor from the Bose Sangam, Kandy, protesting against what they describe as a "wanton anti-Indian policy."

15,000 UNEMPLOYED.

The memorandum points out that the question of unemployment in this country is daily assuming graver proportions. In Colombo alone there are now over 15,000 unemployed.

Nearly 1,200 men are now being employed by Government on relief works in Colombo or its neighbourhood, but useful work of this nature cannot be found indefinitely for them.

In the course of the memorandum the Minister says: "On making inquiries from the Heads of the Departments under my Ministry I learnt that there were approximately 6,000 non-Ceylonese in a total daily-paid staff of 25,000 in these departments drawing wages totalling between 2 and 2-1|2 million rupees per annum.

"The discontinuance of these 6,000 men would mean 6,000 posts for our unemployed: if the daily paid non-Ceylonese in the departments under other Ministers are also discontinued, we should, I think, have at least another 4,000 posts more to give our unemployed, i. e., over 10,000 posts in all."—United Press.

EXHIBITION OF BARODA COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, May 5.

The Government of Baroda have recently formulated a forward industrial policy and have granted various facilities to small industries in the State

The auspicious occasion of the Maharaja's Coronation was taken advantage of, by the Department of Industries and Labour, for organising a Cottage Industries Exhibition under the direction of Dr. C. A. Mehta, Director of Industries and Labour, Baroda State. A representative Advisory Committee was appointed to help the Department and its work.

His Highness performed the opening ceremony of the Exhibition on April 25. More than 60,000 persons visited the Exhibition including about 15,000 to 20,000 women and on account of the great popularity of the Exhibition, the scheduled period was extended by three more days.

Apart from the practical demonstrations important exhibits of all the cottage industries, handicrafts and forest and fruit industries in the State, were of considerable interest to the visitors. The work of various industrial homes for women in the State, as well as of Sir Ratan Tata Industrial Home and Jyoti Sangh of Ahmedabad, the Arts Section containing pictures of village industries and life, and different products of Dayal Bagh colony ranging from leather goods to fountain pen, were engaging particular attention of the visitors.

INDO-JAPANESE TRADE CONVENTION

Bombay Millowners' Plea For Drastic Revision

The Bombay Millowners' Association has sent a representation to the Commerce Department of the Government of India regarding the Indo-Japanese Trade Convention and protocol which will cease to be effective from 31st March 1940, after giving due notice of termination if that was considered desirable.

The Bombay Millowners' Association has expressed the view, on being invited to do so, that Government should give notice of the discontinuance of this protocol because Japan has not carried out the conditions which entitled her to a most favoured nation treatment by India. The exports of raw cotton from India to Japan have not been as agreed, while the continuance of most favoured nation treatment has enabled Japan to maintain her miscellaneous export trade to India. The representation says that the protocol has also failed to raise price levels.

The Association also pleads that while revising the protocol its scope should be widened by providing for a limitation of imports of cotton yarn. The Association suggests that the quota for yarn should be based on the average imports in the last five years as set out in the Indian Import statistics. Any such quota should be divided into yarns of 50's and under yarns over 50 counts.

Regarding the extent of the piecegoods quota the Association says that it has always regarded the maximum limit of 400 million yards allotted to Japan as excessive, and when the last Agreement was under negotiation, the Association put up a strong case for its reduction. The Government of India, however, retained the same maximum limit after making allowance for the piecegoods exports to Burma. The time has now arrived for substantially reducing the figure, more particularly in view of the Indo-British Trade Agreement which the Government of India have decided to enforce in spite of the verdict of the Legislative Assembly and the country and which will permit of much larger imports from Lancashire. Similarly, the quota figure should be inclusive of any re-exports over India's land frontiers for the reason that when the original quota limits were fixed, a misconception existed regarding the relative values of the land re-export trade and direct imports through Indian State Ports. Alternatively, the quota for British India should be reduced by approximately 50 million yards per annum.

Rifle Club Practice Leads To Death

LAHORE, May 6.

The death occurred this morning in the Mayo Hospital of Desraj, a fourth year class student of the D. A. V. College, Lahore, as a result of a bullet wound which he sustained yesterday.

It is reported that the members of the College Rifle Club were having their usual shooting practice in the college premises. The victim who was present there was hit by a bullet near the region of his heart. Although the bullet was extracted in the Hospital, he succumbed to the injury.

Another death took place in the hospital this morning. The victim, it appears, was involved in a terrific explosion of materials while preparing crackers.—United Press.

Under the auspices of the Bellary Hindu Sabha, Swami Adwaita Anandji of Bharatha Seva Samaj of Calcutta delivered a lecture on the "Essentials of Hindu Religion" in Town Hall.

There was a large contingent of C.I.D. police as it was believed that the Swamiji had come from Sholapur to collect funds for Hyderabad Satyagraha.

A SHORT STORY

Mike's Luck

BY STANLEY CORDELL

Some day a cop would start asking questions. Then where would he be?

Mike had no money. He needed it to keep himself out of jail. The only way he knew of keeping out of jail was to go back home so he wouldn't get picked up for being a vagrant.

He shouldn't have come to Florida in the first place, but he had figured it would be much more pleasant being unemployed in Florida during the winter than it would in Philadelphia. Besides, he didin't own a winter overcoat. Then, too, he figured he might be able to get work in Florida because of all the tourists down there.

He almost starved bumming his way down, but the day he landed in St. Augustine there was a cold wave and he got a job carrying oil in buckets to fill the smudge pots in Citrus groves.

Graduaily he worked his way south toward Miami, living off of fruit mostly and sleeping in the open. He knocked around Miami looking for work. Once he washed dishes for a meal. He saw cops looking at him queerly. He felt self-conscious. Some day soon a cop would start asking questions. Then where would he be?

He'd heard unpleasant stories about the way cops treated vagrants in Florida. He began to get scared.

Then fire started in the Everglades. He was passing a fire station and a chap called to him and asked if he wanted a job fighting a fire at thirty cents an hour? Mike said he did. A fire-fighting job couldn't last very long, but even if it paid him only thirty cents he could eat.

He rode out on a truck with two white men and three negroes. There was a camp set up on a road far off the main highways. Smoke hung on the horizon.

They gave Mike a shovel. A man with a big white hat who was the boss told him where to dig. They started to dig and by six o'clock they had made a ditch, curving slightly north and south, about three feet deep. Then they went back to the camp and two long tables were spread with food. They sat down and ate. No food ever tasted better to Mike.

After supper they sat around and talked for awhile, then they crawled in beneath a canvas shelter and went to sleep. The big man woke them before daylight. Mike felt stiff and sore, but the food smelled good. He ate as much as he could because he figured this job wouldn't last very long.

They went out and began on the ditch again. They worked all morning and it was hot and flies buzzed and Mike's back ached. But he kept on working. At noon they stopped and ate again and lay around awhile. The smoke was still thick in the distance.

A Negro told Mike that the decayed stuff of the Everglades got so dried out sometimes that it would burn. A fire would get going underneath the ground and burn for weeks or maybe months. The only way to stop it was to dig a ditch around the entire area and fill it up with water.

"How long do you figure this job will last?" Mike asked.

"Maybe a month," the Negro said.

Mike couldn't believe it. It seemed too good to be true. At the end of a week he was given dol. 14.40 It seemed like a dream.

Mike rode in town on the truck. He bought himself some new overalls and shoes and socks and underwear. He had more than nine dollars left. It was so long since he'd had any money he didn't know what to do with it. Then he remembered a bookie he'd seen operating, and he went there and gave the bookie the the money and told him what horses to bet on for him. Mike knew horses pretty well.

That night he went back to the road camp. All the next week he worked, and on Saturday he returned to town. The bookie handed him dol. 43.50. Mike thumbed through the money. It looked like his luck was running good. He added ten dollars from his weekly pay to the dol. 43.50 and gave it to the bookie. The next week when he came in the bookie had dol. 213.13 ready for him.

Mike looked at the money. There were two 13s in the sum. It was easy money and it was a great temptation to try and build it up. But two 13s were bad. So he stuck the money in his overalls pocket.

That night when he returned to the camp there was no smoke on the horizon. They told him the fire was out. Two days later he was laid off.

He counted up his capital. He had dol 241.50. He felt good. He wasn't hungry. He felt brown and strong. He went in town and bought himself a good looking suit of clothes. He hired a room and took a bath and shaved and put on his new clothes. Then he went out. The sun was shining brightly. It was warm and clear. He walked around for awhile and tried to think what he could do. He could go back north and buy into the filling station that Joe Dayton owned on the northern pike. That would assure him of a steady thirty dollars a week. If he was careful and saved he might get a station of his own in a couple of years.

Then he began thinking about the horses. He knew horses. He'd always followed the races. A smart man ought to be able to turn a couple of hundred dollars into a thousand in no time. Then he remembered the two 13s that had turned up. That was bad, he thought.

Mike sat down on a park bench and tried to work it out. First he decided to go north, then he decided to try the horses. A man sat down beside him and tried to engage him in conversation, but Mike paid no attention, and after awhile the man got up and went away. It got late. Finally Mike came to a decision. He'd toss a coin. Tails he'd go north. Heads he'd try the races.

He reached into his pocket for a coin, but the pocket was empty. All his pockets were empty. Mike remembered that the man who had tried to engage him in conversation had left hurriedly. A crooked smile came to Mike's face. "It's those 13s," he thought. "Two 13s at once is bad."

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KALADGI SANDS FOR GLASS INDUSTRY

SIMLA, May 6

Kaladgi sands are reported by the Geological Survey of India to occur in many places along the coast in South Ratnagiri district and in Savantvadi State, Bombay. These have been quarried for use in the glass industry along the Savantvadi-Vengurla road, and also at Maldi and Valaval.

Samples of sands were collected and analysed in the Geological Survey Laboratory, and the conclusion reached that the crushed sandstones are suitable for bottle glass. They can easily be transported by sea to Bombay.—United Press.

Musician Honoured

(From A Correspondent)

NASIK, May 5.

This year's Shankar Jayanti Utsav in celebration of the birthday of the Adi Shankaracharya—at the Math here of His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtkoti) came to a close on the 4th instant when Mr. Annasaheb Mainkar gave a musical performance. His Holiness conferred on Mr Mainkar the title of "Sangeet-Digdarshan-Patu" indicating proficiency in music direction.

Gaekwar Of Baroda Confers Titles

On the auspicious occasion of the installation to 'gadi' His Highness Maharaja Pratapsinh Gaekwar of Baroda has been pleased to confer the titles of 'Raj Ratna' upon Mr. Kanaiyalal Jamnadas Majumdar, vice-president of the District Local Board, Navsari and Mr. Dwarkanath Rangnath Shethji, Member State Assembly, Navsari District Local Board, Navsari Municipality and vice-president of the District Co-operative Bank of Navsari and the title of "Datar Mandal" upon Mr. Dahyabhai Vasanji Marolia, banker and mill-owner who has given a donation of Rs. 50,000 for charitable purposes.

MUTT AND JEFF—Well, Can't a Moose Have a Cootie Once in a While? By BUD FISHER

YOU SAY YOU BAGGED A MOOSE UP IN MAINE?
YEP! THE HEAD'S HANGING IN THE LION TAMERS' CLUB!
3-30
RIPPIN' BAH JOVE! RIPPING!
A BEAUT, EH? STRANGE THING ABOUT THAT BABY! I MADE A DOUBLE-HIT WITH ONLY ONE SHOT!
YEP, I PUT A BULLET CLEAN THROUGH HIS LEFT HIND FOOT AND HIS HEAD WITH ONLY ONE SHOT!
WOT? IMPOSSIBLE
IMPOSSIBLE NOTHING! THE MOOSE WAS SCRATCHING HIS HEAD WITH HIS HIND FOOT!

National Reconstruction Through Motion Pictures

(Continued from page 14)

till that is done, I agree with the recommendations of the Indian Cinematograph Committee, that raw materials on your industry should be free of duty.

BEWARE OF NON-INDIAN CONTROL.

There is a danger of non-Indian interests securing control in your industry. It is not right. It is not good in the interest of this country.

I invite you to protest against this danger and to call upon Government to take necessary steps in this behalf.

"FILM INDIA"

I should like to congratulate the Motion Picture Society of India and the Journal "Film India" which has been carrying on a vigorous propaganda against anti-Indian films. I should like to acknowledge gratefully that the Government of India are quite alive to this problem and are willing to take steps to stop this. But I am afraid the machinery at their disposal is not strong enough. I suggest that the Government of India must take steps to have all non-Indian films properly censored from the proper Indian point of view, before they are allowed to be exhibited either in India or outside. To misrepresent India by pictures and other means has been the business of some interested and unscrupulous persons and agencies outside this country.

It was urged strongly upon the Government of India to use their influence in that direction. The help which Governments can do in this connection is small but the people of India who are as self-respecting can help in teaching the producers that they must not play with our feelings.

You must increasingly attempt to make our pictures as good if not better, than American or other talkies. I have seen some of your best pictures and enjoyed them thoroughly. But am I wrong in suggesting that we have yet to achieve something in the direction of subordinating music to acting, sensational stories to real high emotional acting, and clouding the drama of human emotions to the mere hair-raising stunts which used to form the usual bulk of Indian talkies.

CHANDULAL WELCOMES DELEGATES

In his welcome address to the delegates a suggestion was made by Mr. Chandulal Shah, for a five year plan for the re-organisation of the Indian film industry, so that it might have a sound foundation at home and also capture foreign markets. He issued a strong appeal for all producers, distributors, exhibitors, and others to present a strong and united front to this end and so help realise the objetive.

He emphasised the importance of producing films which would have educative value to the masses and also do propaganda for national reconstruction.

It was important to realise that the industry flourished on public support, and the largest revenue was derived from the sale of the cheapest seats. It would be disastrous to repeat the mistake of the Railway Companies and treat the masses indifferently.

He issued a strong appeal, for all interested in the industry to do their bit to produce better and better pictures, for without new talents, new faces, better stories and real merit, the future would be gloomy indeed.

Continuing he said,

This is the first occasion during the last twentyfive years when Producers, Distributors, Exhibitors, Authors, Directors, Artistes, Technicians and others representing the Industry have come together from every nook and corner of the country.

It shall be the sacred duty and responsibility of this Congress to bring home to the public at large, the immense possibilities of the film and to emphasise the important role it must play in moulding the outlook and the very lives of our people.

Our great object in adding the Congress is to achieve a Unity—of the Indian Film Industry. We want to establish the fact that our Industry knows no boundaries of provinces, that we stand for art and that the film people are a homogeneous whole.

Another compelling reason as to why this Congress has been organised is to analyse the causes of our industry's present weak condition, from every viewpoint.

GOVERNMENT HELP.

Uptil now, our Government has always neglected I would go even further and say that many a time it has wronged us. This is the only Industry in India, which has grown up and become self-supporting by its own struggles and by its own strength, inspite of its being taxed—taxed and taxed.

Now that we have our National Governments, there are signs of hopes and we expect that through our united efforts, if we persistently put our demands with one voice before them, we shall be heard, and our grievances shall be redressed and rights granted.

WAGES PROBLEM.

Our last twenty-five years Balance-Sheet does not show a very rosy picture. We have yet to do many things, to establish a great deal. There is in our Industry an unfortunate situation. While fat salaries are paid to major artistes, directors and so on, because their services cannot be replaced, the others, who are not so important such as extras, carpenters, painters, clerks, coolies and others have sometimes been inadequately paid. I appeal to those of my brother producers, distributors and exhibitors, to consider their wage-problems sympathetically.

A FIVE YEAR PLAN.

But such national recognition of our work and service, we must win by sheer merit. In order to achieve this goal speedily, I venture to place before you for your earnest and serious consideration a Five-Year Plan which aims to bring about solid prosperity to our film industry.

CINE JOURNALISTS.

Our Cine Journalists have given us their best thought, time and energy.

I would like our journalist friends to criticise and view our films without any favour whatever. But let them criticise with the view to improve our films and their quality, let them criticise cleanly, constructively and without malice. We welcome all responsible criticism and will insist on more of it.

We in the Industry do not want merely flattering notes. While flattery may sustain the vanity of a few it will not help the industry to progress.

Such uncritical artificial, insincere, flattery is not only harmful but also too costly for the Industry. I invite the Honourable profession of cine journalists to wean but such paid flatterer from this unproductive habit.

FOUNDATION OF NATIONAL ORGANISATION.

We want to make films of international character to show the part India can play in consolidating world civilization. We want to film our national literature and show it all over the world and demonstrate that India can contribute to the cultural development of mankind and its civilization.

MUNSHI'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

In the course of his inaugural address the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi said:—

I welcome the idea of a permanent organisation with branches in the provinces. But even your organised strength can only bring success if you are backed by Government of India. International industrial competition in the modern world is so keen that no industry can hope to struggle to the end, unless it is supported by a national Government. In this struggle of yours, therefore, you have a handicap, for India has no national Government of her own. And therefore, whether you wish it or not, the place of this Industry will always be with those who are struggling to achieve such Government for this country.

CHOOSE INDIAN THEMES.

In this connection, it is noteworthy that efforts of the Industry have succeeded only when you have allied yourself with national tendencies. A film like 'Tukaram' succeeded so well, for bhakti is rooted deep in Indian sentiment. On the other hand the films of booted females, flogging gangsters wither away, like mushrooms, before they bloom. If the Industry is to prosper you must seek truly Indian themes, sceneries and sentiments. The history and life of India lie yet unexploited before. And it is only when you truly interpret India, when you can satisfy the world's curiosity to see the real India, that you will command the international market.

The directional skill in the Industry is far behind its technical equipment. The director is the interpreter, the medium, through which the author's dreams are translated into the living world of the screen. Directorship requires first class literary and histrionic talent, and the Industry will make a good investment indeed if by attractive emoluments it draws such talent to it."

Messages received from Ministers of various Governments and other prominent persons from all over India were read.

Resolutions were passed urging the Central Government to abolish the imports duty on raw films, cinema machinery etc., requesting Provincial Governments to exempt from entertainment tax all seats costing less than Re. 1, and also suggesting that in the interest of "social development" tax on advertisement should be brought down.

The Congress also adopted a resolution reminding the Central Government of the recommendations of the Indian Cinematograph Committee to the effect that, the Government should afford facilities to Indian films in the shape of financial assistance and loans for building Cinema Houses.

NEWS REELS AND EDUCATIONAL FILMS

The following resolutions were also passed:—

This Congress considers that the time is ripe for the formation of an organisation having as its objective the production of Indian news-reels, and suggests that the Provincial Governments should assist the Industry, to produce news-reels by making suitable arrangements to see that in every theatre a prescribed length of India news-reel is exhibited in every daily programme.

This Congress desires to urge upon Government the necessity of affording adequate financial support to the production of educational films in Indian subjects and of maintaining a library of educational films available for exhibition at educational institutions at a nominal rental sufficient to cover the working cost. This Congress suggests that the Provincial Government should make it compulsory for every recognised school or educational institution to be equipped with a cinema projector and should subsidise the purchase of such projector by contributing 50 per cent of the cost thereof. This Congress further suggests that all cinema projectors and equipment for educational purposes should be permitted by the Central Government to be imported free of duty, and requests producers also to produce such films in furtherance of a scheme of education through films.

ANTI-INDIAN FILMS

This Congress records its strong disapproval of the policy and action of certain producers in Foreign Countries who deliberately and persistently villify India through their films in spite of numerous protests from Indians in India and abroad. This Congress, therefore, requests all Provincial Governments, the Central Government and the British Government, to take possible stepts to put a stop to this practice by banning such pictures in India and appraising of the Government of the producing country of its serious effects and urges on the Distributors, Exhibitors and the Cinema-going public to organise an effective campaign for boycotting films of such producers. This Congress resolves further that copies of this resolution be sent to all the producers of Hollywood and the Consuls of foreign countries in Bombay.

The above resolution was moved by Mr. Baburao Patel.

Mr. K. A. Abbas supporting the resolution stated that people should protest against the anti-Indian films villifying Indian culture and civilisation, being shown not only in India but also in foreign countries. He then narrated his personal observations of base and distorted notions about Indian life circulated through films He concluded: "Do not see anti-Indian films, if you love India."

RAILWAY PASSENGERS TO ORGANISE

All-India Day To Be Celebrated On 14th May

The Kasht Niwarak Samiti has arranged to celebrate, "All-India Passengers Day" on 14th May so that every passenger may realise his own responsibility to achieve facilities from the Railway-Administrations. All the members of this Samiti and the Sympathisers of the Railway agitation are requested to celebrate 14th May as "All-India Passengers' Day."

All are requested to chalk out their own programmes according to the local conditions, but they should collect the grievances in the day and should have public meetings to explain to the public the inconveniences and their duties. There should be processions with posters of mottos etc. and distribution of leaflets. There should be deputations and memorandums regarding the rights of passengers and thus there should be unceasing agitation.

PAN-AMERICAN DAY

(Continued from Page 6.)

the principal products are: coffee, sugar, tobacco, cattle, wheat, flaxseed, hides, cotton, oil, copper, silver, lead, and numerous other raw materials. These Republics are, therefore, a convenient source of supply both for the consumers and the manufacturing industries of the United States.

At the same time they are probably the greatest potential consumers' market in the world. Mutual trade among Latin American countries and the United States in 1937 amounted to 8,408,293,000 dollars. Of this total, the United States handled 3,079,960,000 in imports and 3,480,824,000 in exports, a considerable share of its world trade.

Latin America in 1935 purchased one-half of American exports of cotton goods and steel mill products; one-third of the exports of leather goods, silk goods, advanced manufactures of iron and steel, electrical and industrial machinery, manufactures of rubber and paper; and over one-fifth of American exports of automobiles, their parts and equipment. Taken altogether the United States sends every year to Latin America between 15 and 20 per cent of its exports, and in return purchases from those countries between 25 and 30 per cent of its imports.

It is clear enough that such a tremendous stake of American national welfare as represented by this flow of goods back and forth cannot be yielded to any ambitious rival without creating a serious economic problem in the United States. That explains in part why the Roosevelt administration scouts with ever-increasing fears any activity that may tend to give utilitarian European nations a foothold in Latin America.

Latin American Markets

The serious alarm evinced by the United States over German penetration in Latin America is primarily based, as Secretary Hull has just said, on the fact that the German system of barter is clogging trade channels and paralyzing world markets through control by government of production and distribution under "discriminations." The United States seeks prosperity with stability through the gradual elimination of tariff barriers and the negotiation of reciprocal trade agreements, inspired in a free attitude of give and take.

With its barter tactics, Germany is making tremendous inroads in Latin America. For instance, in 1933 it was supplying only 12 per cent of all the foreign goods going into the Brazilian market, while in 1937 the percentage jumped to 24 per cent. In Chile, the gain for the same period was from 11.2 to 26 per cent; in Peru, from 10.3 to 19.7 per cent; in Guatemala, from 12.3 to 32.4 per cent, and so on in all other countries, except Colombia.

In some of these markets Germany has recovered only her prewar position as a supplier, whereas in others, like Argentina, Colombia and Uruguay, it is still short of that objective, but making a strong bid towards attaining it. On the other hand, absorption of Latin American goods increased materially as compared by the German market has not with pre-war levels, and in some instances a loss has taken place, although since 1933 the situation began to improve. Percy W. Bidwell, well-known authority on the subject, says that Germany is challenging American trade in Brazil, Chile and Uruguay, while American goods continue to dominate the markets of Mexico, Colombia, Guatemala and Peru. The German advance, in practically every case, has been accomplished at the expense of Britain, especially in Argentina, where the British had been accustomed to trade with all the advantages of monopoly.

New Appointments In Baroda State

BARODA, May 6.

Karmasachiva Dr. Pagar has been appointed as Huzur Kamdar, and Mr. Bhate as Accountant-General, while Mr. Mane Patil has been placed on special duty under the Minister of the State.

Rao Bahadur Janubhai Desai has been appointed as the Police Naibsuba of Amreli.—United Press.

Words of Wisdom
Friends
You've achieved a lot if you're the first to give a friendly *smile;* to give that little greeting that's so big and so worth *while.* Maybe on occasion you will get the odd *rebuff,* but the friendships you will gather will repay you well *enough.* So count the day worth living that rewards you in the *end* with the knowledge that you've found yourself with yet another *friend.*
MEDIUM STRENGTH
CAPSTAN
Navy Cut
MAGNUMS
W.D.&H.O.WILLS
Bristol & London
MAKE A FRIEND OF THE CAPSTAN BLEND.
Better buy Capstan — they're blended better.
CMS-66

A FOREIGNER LOOKS AT INDIAN FILMS

AFTER SEEING AN INDIAN MOVIE PICTURE THE MAN FROM THE CONTINENT ASKS HIMSELF — "WHAT WAS THE PLOT? HAS THERE BEEN ANY PLOT AT ALL?"
BUT HE THINKS THE LEGS OF INDIAN ACTRESSES ARE BETTER THAN CONTINENTAL ONES
MOST ACTING IS DONE WITH HIPS AND BROWS
SAD 39
ACTORS SEEM TO PREFER A REALISTIC DEATH SCENE TO ANY OTHER
THE BIGGEST DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INDIAN AND CONTINENTAL PICTURES IS THAT WHEREAS CONTINENTAL LOVERS GET FRESH INDIAN LOVERS CONTINUE TO SING TILL THEY ARE EXHAUSTED.

A Central European cartoonist was invited to see some Indian films and give us his impressions in a series of sketches. The sketches, reproduced above, are the result. Now that we hear suggestions to make films for foreign market, these sketches should prove both amusing and useful.

REVENUE REMISSIONS IN GWALIOR STATE

The Publicity Officer, of the Gwalior Government, writes:

The Durbar have been pleased to grant relief measures to zamindars and ryots owing to the scarcity of rains. The Kharief and rabi crops were damaged in the districts of Sheopur, Bhind and Guna.

The remissions in rent and revenue varying from annas two to rupee one in a rupee were granted to ryot in Sheopur. The total amount of remissions in revenue for Paragnas Sheopur and Bijeypur amounted to Rs. 16,468/14/3 and Rs. 12,288/8/3 respectively. Execution of civil and revenue decree was kept in abeyance till the end of December 1939. The realisation of past revenue arrears and famine dues was totally suspended during the year.

In Guna district a total suspension of Rs. 19,996/9/4 has been granted in the affected villages.

In Sheopur district the collection of land revenue is to be made in proportion to the rents of 'Khud Kasht' and those realised by the zamindars from their tenants.

PROPHET'S DAY AT KARAD

KARAD, May 4.

The Prophet's day was celebrated here yesterday. A feature of the celebration was that Hindus as well as Muslims joined in the celebration. The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, who had come here to see the new Krishna Bridge, presided.

Mr. Nurie addressed the gathering on the teaching of the Prophet and later led a procession, which included Hindu leaders of the town, to Jumma Mosque.

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Section II: Arranging our Materials—A Study of English Idiom.

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Assam Letter

"MOST PEACEFUL STRIKE"

Light On Anglo-Indian Press Propaganda Against Digboi Labour Unrest

(From Our Correspondent.)

TEZPUR, (By Mail.)

The Government of Assam have disclaimed to have made any such orders to the police authorities of the province with regard to the Digboi labour trouble as to be termed a "Criminal Government" in the leader of the "Statesman's" Assam edition appearing yesterday.

The "Statesman" accused the Government of having "issued written instructions to the police that they are to prevent applicants from seeking domestic service with the European employees (of the Assam Oil Company at Digboi, the seat of the trouble) and also to prevent labourers formerly temporarily employed by the A. O. C. seeking re-employment."

A prominent member of the Assam Congress, who was so long busy with the prohibition work in Dibrugarh, which included Digboi too, and has come here told me that because the "Statesman" is out and out British newspaper representing the sentiments of the handful of Europeans in this country so it was natural that it would view matter in this light.

DOWNTRODDEN EMPLOYEES.

"The case of the ten thousand labourers", he said "was as if nothing in the face of the discomfort of the hundred British people there. There were about three hundred domestic servants employed under the British employees of the Company, and they were no less downtrodden than others.

I cannot understand how the "Statesman" being reputed for the unique authenticity of its news and information, could claim a riot to have broken out at Digboi which forced the military to open fire. As a judicial inquiry is proceeding, I do not know why the "Statesman" will not have to account for its unmerited indictment against the Government."

Explaining the possible reasons for well circulated requests of the authorities he said that the Government had no other alternative but to ask its police forces to remain indifferent as to how the company's British employees got their domestic servants or labourers from outsiders. Any police assistance in this matter would have led to further provocation to the strikers.

PEACEFUL AND SUCCESSFUL.

In the opinion of a number of labour leaders who have visited Digboi during the past one month, the strike is one of the largest and most peaceful and successful. There has been little breach of peace from the side of the labourers except on that occasion, when they were fired upon as the result of their peaceful picketing against the employment of outside labour into the various branches of the Company's mines and refineries.

One of the injured has since died in the hospital but the physician engaged in the Company's hospital has been very helpful to the other injured persons in the way of their recovery.

Mr. Osman Sobani addressing the gathering after hoisting the Muslim flag at the Khilafat House, Bombay, on Prophet's Day.

"FOR RE-BIRTH OF NEW INDIA"

New India League Issues Manifesto: Establish National Convention

"We feel there is urgent need in India to-day for groups of men and women throughout the country devoted above everything else to the services of India, who regard Mother India greater than the greatest of parties and individuals, who stand for the welfare of the country rather than for the applause of the crowd. We feel India needs today men and women who have no fear of public opinion or of unpopularity and who have no religions, caste or class prejudices, men and women whose love of India comes first in their hearts, who hold all Indians born on Indian soil, or born of Indian parents on foreign soil, or who have declared India as their adopted motherland, as equal in their citizenship rights and duties. India urgently needs men and women who will remain steadfast in India's service against all attacks, against all abuse, against all persecution, men and women who fight for their convictions with unceasing enthusiasm and with the utmost chivalry towards their opponents.

These are the opening words of the manifesto of the New India League which has been started according to the manifesto for the rebirth of New India politically, economically and in the fields of education, arts and industry.

ONLY ONE ALLEGIANCE.

The manifesto still further explaining its policy says:

"Our Movement is in no sense in opposition to the existing provincial governments and their supporters. Wherever we can, we will support wherever we must we will oppose, never in any spirit of personal animus—we have none—but always in a spirit of honest service of India. We have no enmities, only friendships; but we have only one allegiance—INDIA.

We will fight to the last against all attacks on the legitimate freedom of the individual, whether directed from within the country, or from without. Our cry is "Principles before Personalities; Country before Creeds."

Ours is not a narrow nationalistic movement wedded to the principle, 'My country right or wrong. We stand for India's freedom because only a Free India can be a strong bulwark against world-war, because a self-governing India alone can be a leader of the nations of the world, leading them to the civilization of Peace, Prosperity and Brotherhood. Our slogan is, "India for the World; Indians for Humanity."

NATIONAL CONSTITUTION

The manifesto demands the earliest possible establishment of a representative National Convention to frame a National Constitution based on the principles of Democracy, such as expressing India's unique genius, placing authority in the hands of the wise and the capable, and built from below upwards with units as Village, Taluk, District, Province and All-India.

"Facilities To Third Class Passengers"

(From A Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, (By Mail.)

The Kathiawar Railways Traffic Audit Conference invited essays on "Economy with due regard to Efficiency" or "Facilities to third class passengers" from the subordinate employees with a view to study their views.

Mr. G. J. Joshi of the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway has been awarded the prize for his essay on "Facilities to third class passengers."

FRONTIER CIVILIAN CLERKS ORGANISE

Association To Safeguard Their Interests

PESHAWAR, (By Mail).

"Now that Government machinery is controlled by different parties, which are liable to change, the interests of permanent Government servants are always in danger, and the need for organisation in their ranks for the protection of their rights and privileges by statute or convention is greater than it was ever before."

This feeling of apprehension and distrust toward the party system of Government is expressed in a letter that is at present being circularised among the civilian clerks in the entire province by the Civilian Clerks' Association, North-West Frontier Province.

The letter urges every clerk to join the Association in view of the "rapidly changing conditions when no individual can adequately safeguard his interests without some sort of organisation." It deplores that the "Government of India Act which is so exhaustive does not contain a single clause to protect the rights of the non-gazetted civil employees."

"If we are to ensure our very existence," the letter adds, "we should act and organise ourselves on a common plan and on a common platform, as we are bound together by common aspirations, common difficulties and common interests."—United Press.

CENTRAL INDIA STATES CONFERENCE

RUTLAM, May 6.

Prof. Indra Vachaspati has consented to inaugurate the second session of the Central India States' People's Conference to be held at Dohad on May 14 and 15.

Acharya Narendra Deo will preside at the conference.—United Press.

FILM DISTRIBUTORS' PROBLEMS

Lala Alopi Parshad Suggests Collective "M. G."

Lala Alopi Parshad, President of the Indian Film Distributors Conference has issued the following statement suggesting a "Collective M. G." for pictures, as the only solution of the problems facing Indian film distributors:—

The first and foremost problem before the Indian film distributors is that of Minimum Guarantee. With the increase in the number of distributors in a circuit the amount of Minimum Guarantee has also gone up and to-day it is at an abnormal figure. The distributors, to safeguard their interest, have to levy the same on the exhibitors proportionately. The Distributors' exhibitors in their hey days did not grudge the same but to-day the business has gone down to such an extent that some of the distributors and most of the exhibitors being not in a position to make up the M.G. amount, have to close down. It has been found in bigger stations, the so-called key stations, that cinemas have changed hands about twice a year. This deplorable state of affairs must be ended. We all have to put our hearts into this problem and devise ways and means of maintaining the trio of Producers, Distributors and Exhibitors. Exhibitors are generally raising a hue and cry against Distributors and are very anxious to see that M. G. is totally abolished. But we must look to the interest of the Producers, also.

COLLECTIVE M. G.

Knowing as we do the present condition of the Industry and the position of most of the producers, it is not possible at present, however desirable, that the M.G. may be abolished altogether. I believe it would be reasonable and practical of our producers in the interest of the national industry to substitute a collective M.G. on the entire contract for all the pictures. Such a course will stabilise the industry on a strong foundation. It is our experience that during the run of the contract we get at at least one or two pictures that are successful enough to compensate the losses that we suffer on the other pictures. To give film production in India a status of an industry, we shall have to find ways and means to minimise the losses that may accrue to either the producers, distributors or exhibitors. The Producers shall safeguard their interests in the form of a collective M.G. providing a chance to the Distributors and exhibitors, who shall also enter into a contract with the Distributors on the same terms so that they lose as little as possible. We shall thereby make the banks interested in financing the industry and thus remove the financial stringency which we feel so often.

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POINTS OF RALEIGH PERFECTION
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FRAME. Raleigh frames are constructed from finest steel—specially designed to give the most comfortable riding position. Special hard enamel finish that guarantees long life.
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As The Press Views It

Comments On The Congress Change-Over

"He Made A Phrase------"

"It is much to be regretted that Mr. Bose, in spite of insistent and fervent appeals from warm-hearted peacemakers and disinterested friends, did not see his way to accept the compromise resolution to renominate the old Working Committee under his presidentship His attitude is the more surprising, because admittedly he is as insistent as any Congressman that the greatest need of the hour is unity and unity can be obtained only in a spirit of adjustment and accommodation. . . . Mr. Bose may have made a phrase, but he entirely missed the point when he observed in his statement that he wanted unity of action, not unity of inaction. Even if Congressmen were inclined to be inactive their enemies would not permit them to enjoy that debasing and doubtful luxury. The new and young ideologists,—fresh blood, new outlook—for whose representation on the highest executive of the country Mr. Bose made a genuine and passionate plea, would have been delighted to see him continue his connection with the Working Committee as their chief spokesman, even if he was in the minority of one. As it is, it is they more than others who have reason to regret his decision to sever himself from the Congress Cabinet. For the sake of a seat or more, it was not worth while taking the step he did.—"National Herald" (Lucknow).

His Main Mistake

In his final speech before the A.-I. C. C., Mr. Bose emphasized the need for infusing fresh blood in the Working Committee, and said that, since the Committee was not willing to give him this freedom, he had no alternative but to stick to his decision to resign the presidentship. This desire to include a few new members would not, by itself, have proved an insurmountable obstacle to a mutually satisfactory settlement, but coming as it did as the climax to a series of petty and meaningless wrangles, the Committee rightly felt that it could not go much farther than Pandit Jawaharlal's proposal. The mistake made by Mr. Bose was to take the snap vote re-electing him President as the considered verdict of the Congress displacing Gandhiji from leadership and installing him in the place. The election took place in circumstances in which the issues were not clear, and most of the delegates who voted for him did not realize the implications of their action. But, at Tripuri, Mr. Bose must have known that the votes cast for him meant neither a displacement of Gandhiji from the leadership of the nation, nor the repudiation of the methods he had so long followed and the programme for which he had always stood. Having realized it, only two courses were open to him. Either he should have honestly tried to carry out the Tripuri mandate or vacated the chair. He did neither, with the result that he is forced to make his exit in circumstances far less honourable than those which confronted him at Tripuri. Congress can have little use for a president who pretends to be disgusted at the atmosphere at the nation's largest annual rally. —"Hindustan Times" (Delhi).

Belatedness Robs Its Grace

Mr. Bose has laid down the Congress Crown with words of memorable wisdom. "What does it matter," he said, "if I am not in the presidential chair? My services will be always at the disposal of the Congress and country for what they are worth. I claim to have sufficient patriotism and sufficient sense of discipline to be able to work as an ordinary soldier in this great fight for India's political and economic emancipation." Had only the spirit of these words actuated Mr. Bose, both Congress and country would have been spared the unseemly debacle of recent months, and instead of a period of inanity with precious time lost in the public discussion of tremendous trifles, a great stride forward would have been taken in the quiet organisation of national forces for combating the advent of Federation. The ex-President's mood of self-abnegation now is the very reverse of the attitude that led him into the Presidential contest, and though it is to be greatly welcomed, we cannot help feeling that its belatedness takes the grace away from it. Unexceptionable sentiments tend to lose value and become trite, and conventional if they are ventilated after the worst mischief of the courses they discountenance is already done and cannot be repaired.—"Italian Express" (Madras.)

I COVER THE TOWN

(Continued from page 6)

This is preferable to being charged at the door. Somehow, people would prefer not to buy entrance tickets at the door. Of course for orders which are repeated, there would be a much smaller charge. To No. 4 my answer is without a moment's thought—a pure negro band and if there is a relief then a couple of Latins playing the Tango. But when I say a Latin, I mean a Latin and not a greasy replica from the East End of London. To No. 5 I would say that cabarets are unnecessary and a great many of those that come to the Taj will not be missed at all. Therefore, in view of retrenchment, why not cut out the cabaret and spend that money on getting a relief band, so that the Taj would have continuous music and also that some real swingers would come to town. I would also like to see the ballroom of the Taj transformed from its present state which is much like a late-Victorian fittings ballroom with Strand-Palace into a a continental boite with seats along the wall and tables with calico covers of red and white checks. We have plenty of suggestions, Mr. Fallotti, but if you are still going to give your clientele the Lambeth Walk, because of a handful of Anglo-Saxons who have just landed from a P. and O. boat from their red-roofed suburban homes, built on the easy instalment plan, well that's that and there's not much use suggesting, is there?

* * * *

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy has rushed to press because a Sunday paper has grossly exaggerated the price of the brandy bottles. Such an exaggeration might suggest that he is doing this anti-prohibition propaganda for his own sake, when all the time, you know and I know that it is only for the sake of his community and his religion. His 60,000 toddy trees notwithstanding! Its just not fair to a large-hearted, selfless, public-spirited and high-minded man. By the way Sir Byramjee, what is the price of those brandy bottles, anyway?

HINDU TEMPLES AND ANIMAL SACRIFICE

Bill To Be Introduced In Central Assembly

The following bill, to give right to Hindus to prevent animal sacrifice in temples, is to be introduced in the Central Assembly by K. B. Jivraj Hegde.—

In the statement of Objects and Reasons, it is observed:

The practice of animal sacrifice is perpetuating the greatest inhuman cruelty to animals in the name of religion and under the guise of religious rites. In these days of intellectual and moral advancement animal sacrifice is the remnant of barbarism and it is degrading the name of Hindu Religion. Apart from the economic loss to the country it perpetuates moral degradation in the communities who blindly believe in propitiating gods and goddesses with the flesh and blood of dumb animals.

Sucking of blood from the neck of a young kid, ripping open of the stomach of a pregnant sheep in order to make an offering of young ones to the goddess, pulling out the intestines of a living sheep to wear it as a garland before a goddess, throwing of several pigs from a height over a sharp spike in front of a temple, piercing a buffalo from all sides by sharp spikes by several people until the animal is completely bled and falls dead, thrusting of sharp stick into the anus of a pig until it comes out in the mouth of the animal, piercing a pig with a lance and carrying it aloft in procession with music along the public streets, simultaneous massacre of several buffaloes at a time, chisseling the neck of a goat before a goddess, cutting the neck of a buffalo by one stroke and drinking the gushing hot blood and massacre of thousands of fowls by large number of people in front of a temple are but the few ritualistic cruelties perpetuated by the barbarous custom in the Country.

There is no provision in the existing law to prohibit this hideous practice. Public opinion collected in the year 1933 at the time of enacting amendments to the Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act 1890 fully supports legislation prohibiting animal sacrifice. This Bill is permissive in character enabling enlightened trustees of Hindu temples or the voters of the locality in which the temple is situated, to prohibit animal sacrifice."

Indian Labour In Ceylon

Advice To Build Up United Front With Singhalese Working Class

(From A Correspondent)

COLOMBO, (By Mail).

A public meeting was held at the Tower Hall with Mr. H. Nalliah, Editor, "The Veerakesari," in the chair. The Hall was crowded. Admission was by tickets

Mr. A. K. Gopalan, the Kerala Congress Socialist and member of the A.I.C.C. addressed the gathering. The subject was Indian National Congress and Native States. The speaker referred to the different stages of the growth of Congress from the beginning up to the resignation of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. He strongly criticised the present tendency of the Congress High Command.

He then referred to the emergence of the Congress Socialist Party and explained why such a party was essential in the growth of the Congress and the mass movement. He said that whatever differences there might exist between the Gandhist and Leftist groups there should be Unity between all ranks.

The speaker then referred to the question of Indian labour in Ceylon. He asked the Indian labourers to safeguard the interest of Ceylon labourers, because the watchword of a class conscious labourer is "Workers of the World Unite". The Ceylon labourers were misled "Try to educate them and make them conscious. The solution of this problem lies in the co-operation of a United Labour block."

Lastly he dealt with the struggle in the Native States with special reference to the Travancore movement. He narrated his experience in Travancore. He said that it was high time that either the Congress should shoulder the responsibility and take up the fight or leave it to the subjects in the Native States.

B. D. Petit Parsee General Hospital

SILVER JUBILEE FUND DONATIONS

The following are further donations towards the funds of the above institution in commemoration of its Silver Jubilee (List No. 21):—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 3,82,626; Less—Announced by mistake in list No. 18 Rs. 5,100, Total Rs. 3,77,526.

Bai Goolbai D. Spencer Rs. 500; Anonymous (for the general fund) Rs. 300; Sympathy Rs. 250.

Amount of Rs. 192 sent direct to Trustees of Parsee Panchayat and up as under:—

A Zoroastrian Rs. 51; Bai Khurshedbai Kaikhushru Mody Rs. 50; A Zoroastrian Rs. 25, In memory of late Bai Tehmina Nowrosjee Damania (from her bereaved husband and son) Rs. 25; Mr. Rustomjee Bejonjee Allbless Rs. 15; Mr. Maneck Shroff Rs. 15; In name of Dadar Hormazd Rs. 11; Trustees of S. B. Master Memorial Building Trust Fund Rs. 150; In memory of late Khansaheb B. S. Wadia Rs. 100; A Zoroastrian lady Rs. 100; Dr. Jehangir R. Daroowalla Rs. 51; A Zoroastrian lady Rs. 51; A Parsee lady, in pious memory of her dear husband, the late Mr. Ardeshir (for the general fund) Rs. 50; Bai Tehmina Minocher Favri Rs. 25; Mrs. A. G. Karaka Rs. 25; Mr. B. K. Wadia Rs. 25; Bai Mithibai R. Panday Rs. 25; Bai Dhunmai Ardeshir Hathikhanawalla Rs. 25; Bai Hirabai K. Contractor Rs. 21; In memory of late husband and father Rs. 21; Bai Rupy Hirjibhoy Batliwalla Rs. 21; Mr. Merwanjee Kapadia Rs. 21; Mr. F. J. Patell Rs. 15; A Zoroastrian Rs. 15; Anonymous Rs. 11; Sale proceeds of souveniers Rs. 11; E. M. K. Rs. 10; Sums under Rs. 10, in all Rs. 22, making a grand total of Rs. 3,79,563.

Concessions Over E. I. Ry.

The latest move is the issue of concession tickets by the East Indian Railway to Simla, Mussoorie and Kashmir.

The E. I. Railway offers a six-monthly rail-cum-road concession return ticket to Srinagar.

Simla and Mussoorie are more easily reached for a short stay and their characteristic charm is well known. For these two hill-stations 60-day concession tickets are available.

NORMAL INK

(CONTRIBUTED)

Modern literary life has discovered the fact that it pays to use only an all-round or "normal ink." But what is a "normal ink"?

Does the excessive intensity of the shade or a deep colour at the time of writing make a certain ink an all-round or normal ink? Certainly not. It is a well-known chemical fact that a writing fluid with a deep shade of colour at the time of writing, loses its real ink value in its undue deepness or thickness, because these extravagant characteristics, after a very short time, as a rule, assume the form of either mould or sediment These ugly factors are nothing but the result of raw ingredients used in the manufacture of the ink or the utility of indiscriminate quantities of insoluble cheap colours and rejected chemicals which consequently deprive such an ink of the undernoted most essential features of an all-round or normal writing ink remarkable fluidity, non-stickiness, performance, favourable action on the pen, stability on keeping, permanency and indelibility.

As this last-mentioned characteristic, indelibility, cannot be chemically maintained in the manufacture of the violet, green and blue coloured inks due to the non-indelibility of these colours, they are not fit for the Government offices, where the safety and preservation of public records are very essential factors. For this very reason the production of chemically prepared Blue-black writing fluid and powder which are rich in indelibility as well as permanency is encouraged and officially utilised by all the civilized Governments and public offices

These obvious chemical facts prove that if a certain ink throws off mould or sediment, it is altogether unfit for the execution of Government or public records, because, these dingy or insoluble parts of such inks, so-called mould and sediment, when get clogged in the channels of the pen, gradually grip and destroy the entire polished surface of not only the steel but also copper, brass, tin and even golden nibs.

Dr. Khamosh, a reputed chemist and the Director of the Taj Manufactory, had, in 1901, determined to correct the defects of the ordinary ink at any cost. He spent large sums and worked for nearly ten years in order to procure about 3,000 formulae, so as to produce all the aforesaid essential characteristics of an all-round or "normal inks." To meet the actual requirements of the Government and public office records, the Taj factory 35 years ago, had on a large commercial scale, originally invented a variety of all-round chemical inks known as the Taj blue-black and scarlet red writing fluids and powders, which in fact, at that time, had revolutionized the entire field of Indian ink industry; so much so, that after being convinced of the entire efficacy and high standard of the Indian inks, the Government of India passed a resolution to the effect that in all Government offices, instead of costly imported inks, the Indian inks should be used.

The Taj blue-black ink with all the aforesaid essential characteristics of a "normal ink" writes at first a beautiful blue colour, gradually changing to an indelible and intense black "free from stickiness" and having "no growth of mould' 'as certified by the Government of India's Test House, Alipore, Calcutta, under Test Certificate No. 104C, dated 12-4-37. While the Taj scarlet red ink fluid and powder, although not indelible ink is the permanent ink having all the undernoted essential characteristics of the Taj blue-black writing ink. It flows very evenly from the pen, drives very quickly yet resists evaporation, does not corrode the nib lasts up to the life of the paper on which it is used and retains all these qualities for any length of time in different climates.

In spite of all these special characteristics and qualities it can be safely said that the Taj inks are very cheap. The Government of India, after having tested the ink issued a certificate as referred above and have themselves used the ink. The Nizam and Bhopal Governments have also used the inks to their satisfaction, as several leading banks, e.g., the Imperial, the Chartered and the Allahabad.

The Taj inks have been awarded 10 prize medals and numerous certificates of merit by all the leading industrial exhibitions of India.

Tragedy Off The Screen!

Young Karachi Girl Dies Thinking Of Film Star

"Love at first sight on the screen—this is how a fourteen-year-old Karachi girl's strange romance with a celebrated screen star began two years ago and ended last week in her tragic death in the Lady Dufferin Hospital on the eve of their proposed marriage, while the two never saw each other's face," writes a Staff Correspondent in the "Sind Observer":—

After seeing the star in a film in a local Cinema two years ago, Rukmini took a vow to marry no other person.

But the parents thought otherwise.

LOVE'S LAST DESIRE

Suddenly struck by deadly typhoid, the dying girl's last desire was to catch a glimpse of the screen-star, ready to rush down to Karachi after finishing his current picture.

But death was desperately in a hurry. Rukmini's parting wish before starting on the way to the journey's end was that her dead body be covered by the customary gold-and-purple garment from the boy's family, symbolising the sacred bond of betrothal.

Her dying desire was carried out.

NO WAILING WOMEN

The garment was called for, and laid over her restful body; and women did not wail while the funeral procession plodded its weary way to the Cremation Ground.

There she lay on the burning pyre, more beautiful than ever in her heavenly silence, with the gold-and-purple garment symbolising the marriage she did not live to see.

The star married to another girl of his parents' choice, it is said took a pledge to marry Rukmini when he learned of her single-minded devotion to him in spite of the fact that she had seen him but once on the screen. He made his mind known to the girl's relatives.

But it was too late.

The tragic tidings reached him when he was working on a film in Bombay.

AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE IN NOVEMBER

Proposal To Hold Exhibition To Advertise Indian Drugs And Medicines

The 29th session of the All-India Ayurvedic Conference will be held at Jodhpur this year. It is proposed to hold the session somewhere in November though the exact date will be announced later on. A very powerful Reception Committee has been formed. It will be a momentous session, since it comes off a time when the rejuvenation of the indigenous system of medicines is being seriously considered by various Provincial Governments. The attendance at the conference is expected to be quite representative. It is also proposed to hold a large Exhibition demonstrating the experiments in drug chemistry with Ayurvedic formulas, and for advertising the use and superior efficacy of Indian drugs and medicines.

Applications for reservation of stalls and enquiries about the details of the Exhibition may be addressed to the Exhibition Secretary, 29th All-India Ayurvedic Conference, Guran Sab's Haveli, Jodhpur, (Rajputana).

WARNING TO SARDAR SIDDI MAHOMED KHAN

(From Our Correspondent)

ALIBAG, May 7

A notice of warning, I understand, has been served on Sardar Siddi Mahomed Khan President of the Janjira State Peoples' Union functioning in Bombay by the Dewan of Janjira.

It will be recalled by the readers of the "Chronicle" that for the last few weeks reports of meeting held at Mahomed Ali Road and Dadar under the presidentship of the Sardar have appeared in the press which demanded responsible Government for Janjira State and grant of full civil liberties.

At the last meeting a deputation was selected to wait on the Dewan Saheb and His Highness the Nawab Saheb to present a number of demands and grievances and it was also decided to hold a conference of the Janjira subjects at Murud or Borlai in the State.

A meeting of the Kayastha Prabhus of the State held last Saturday at Murud condemned the activities of the Union of which Sardar Siddi Mahomed Khan is President.

Support To "Forward Bloc"

Mr. Nariman Relates Calcutta Happenings At Public Meeting

A fervent appeal to Congressmen in Bombay to support the "Forward Bloc" proposed to be started by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, was made by Mr. K. F. Nariman; presiding over a public meeting held at the Blavatsky Lodge on Sunday evening.

"It will be a bloc within the Congress" said Mr. Nariman "obeying the Congress constitution in every detail and striving to save that great organisation from Fascist clutches into which it has drifted. Its aim will be to restore democracy to the Congress organisation."

ECSE CONGRATULATED

A resolution congratulating Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose on the "bold, patriotic and correct" step he had taken in tendering resignation from the Presidentship and appealing to Congressmen to support the "Forward Bloc" was moved by Mr. H. V. Kamath Speeches in support of the resolution were made by Messrs. Prabhu Madan Shetty, Khimji Cheda, J. R. Shastry, Girdhar and Rajaram Pandya and Smt. Vasanti Devi from Nagpur.

NARIMAN'S TRIBUTE

"The restraint and dignity with which Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose had conducted himself at Calcutta," said Mr. Nariman, "were praiseworthy." He had done all that a democrat was expected to do. He had tried to obey Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant's resolution not only in words but also in spirit. If only his opponents had shown the same tolerance and magnanimity which had characterised the actions of Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, the country would have been saved the unfortunate controversy which had followed the presidential election.

Mr. Nariman criticised the system by which the same group in the Congress had been allowed to be in the Congress Cabinet for fifteen or twenty years in succession. Time was when the Working Committee was merely an executive body, but to-day it was much more than that because it controlled eight Ministries. What Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose had pleaded for was that he might be allowed to infuse new blood in the Congress Working Committee.

PLEA FOR FRESH BLOOD

Mr. Bose's plea was:—"You may have your majority in the Working Committee. But let there be some new ideology." Mr. Nariman said that even this reasonable demand of Mr. Bose did not find favour with the "Oligarchy" in the Congress ranks.

"SHOCK TO DEMOCRACY"

Democracy, said Mr. Nariman, had suffered a rude shock with the attempt to upset the majority verdict given at the presidential election.

This would have led to grave consequences in any other country. There was one way open to Congressmen to reply to the challenge thrown by the Fascist group. It was by responding to the appeal of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to join the new party.

Mr. H. V. Kamath traced the incidents leading up to the resignation by Mr. Bose and said that the democratic forces in the country had suffered a defeat.

"But in politics defeat cannot be permanent" said Mr. Kamath "It can be turned into a success. What we need at the moment is organisation."

The resolution which also invited Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to Bombay to inaugurate the "Forward Bloc" was passed by all except one young Socialist who complained that the attitude of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose on the Khare episode was not justifiable.

SOLVING BREAD-PROBLEM FOR UNEMPLOYED

Saraswati Commercial Institutes' Activities

Following are the extracts from the annual report of the Saraswati Commercial Institute Sham Bhuvan, Parel-Bombay, for the year 1937-38:—

The institute has now completed a bright career of over four years in this Commercial and Industrial City of Bombay. To keep pace with the transitional stage of the industrial and living age, this Institute was founded during the fag end of the year 1933 with the main object of imparting efficient training in all branches of Commercial subjects, particularly centralising its attention towards Shorthand and Typewriting which contribute to a great extent to the solving of the bread and butter problem of those who are coming out of the portals of schools and colleges especially in these days of stringent financial state of the country. These two subjects have the special feature of not only solving the problem of educated unemployed but also sharpen the intellect of the raw products of secondary schools and colleges, and they are stepping stones to enter the Commercial world.

At some personal sacrifice, it has been found possible to arrange classes to suit the convenience of the students at fairly moderate charges and even grant concession to the deserving poor and to those coming from distant quarters.

EXAMINATIONS MANIA

In the beginning the examination mania was lacking among the students. But owing to the earnest efforts of the authorities of the Institute this defect has been rooted out to a certain extent. The Institute has earned a credit for sending up several candidates for various examinations in the subjects under instruction and 90 per cent success proves itself that the fear of the night-mare of examinations has been removed from the minds of the students this year, and they are showing a happy sign of facing the most advanced tests in the sphere of academic and public career.

It is a matter for congratulation to record that this is the only Institution that sent up highest number of candidates from the city of Bombay for the All-India Typewriting contest held in June last under the auspices of the All-India Institute of Stenographers, Calcutta.

The Institute liberally contributes for the uplift of the mental deficiency of the students in general knowledge by subscribing to foreign journals and periodicals of interest and also newspapers to keep them abreast of the time.

To encourage the spirit of punctuality among the students a special prize has been Instituted to be awarded every year.

Baroda Transfers And Appointment

A Baroda Press Note states:—

The following transfers and appointments have been sanctioned:—

(1) Shrimant B. A. Gaekwar is appointed as Karma Sashiv.

(2) M. R. R. B. K. Bhate, on his return from leave to be Accountant General. During the period of Mr. Bhate's leave Mr. M. V. Mehta will act as Accountant General.

(3) Dr. S. M. Pagar will work as Huzur Kamdar.

(4) M. R. R. R. S. Mane Patil will be on special duty under the Ministers.

(5) R. B. Ghatge will avail himself of such leave as may be due to him from 10th May 1939 and will retire on the expiry of the leave period.

(6) M.R.R. B. V. Desai will be Police Commissioner.

(7) During the period of Mr. B. V. Desai's leave Major Acquino will act as Police Commissioner.

(8) Rao Bahadur Janubhai Desai is appointed Police Naib Suba Amreli on Rs. 350 p.m.

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

New York, May 5.
CORRESPONDING.

	Season To date	This Week	Season 1938/9	Week 1939
Total in sight (excluding linters)	8,647	46	13,028	8
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and Other American (excluding linters)	5,400	94	5,085	20
Exports from U. S. Ports	3,162	37	5,354	80
Of which to Japan	813	8	590	9
Of which to China	88	5	87	2
Of which to Great Britain	435	7	1,543	19
Of which to Germany	416	4	810	15
Stock at New York	——	——	——	——
Stock at U. S. Ports	——	2,098	——	2,746
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	——	2,754	——	2,260
World's visible supply	——	8,016	——	8,717
Of which to American cotton	——	5,614	——	6,677
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters)	8,668	188	9,232	117
Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,656	21	7,575	35

U. S. Government certificated stocks are 24,000 bales.
N.B. All in bales; 000's omitted.

Trade And Finance

Return Of Funds From Interior

ACTIVE SHORT COVERING IN SHARES

Hardening Tendency Of Bullion Prices

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

The week opened with hesitant tendency but later on there was distinctly better feeling in all local markets.

Prices assumed hardening tendency and there was considerable short covering particularly in cotton and share markets.

European political developments stopped to influence local sentiment. Improved demand for steel goods induced active covering in Tata Steel shares while less hopes of export subsidy in U.S.A. influenced active buying in cotton. Even Silver prices hardened.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

BOMBAY, May 5.

MONEY

Return of funds to trade centres from the interior was responsible for easier monetary conditions during the early part of the week, day-to-day funds being quoted at 1½ per cent. Towards mid-week, however, the rate firmed up fractionally to 2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India made up to 28th April 1939 records an increase of Rs. 82.73 lacs in Advances and Rs. 102.77 lacs in Investments. The Cash Holding of the Bank is down by Rs. 230.42 lacs, while Deposits are down by Rs. 41.70 lacs.

The return on Treasury Bills was 1/16 per cent. lower during the week under report as compared with the preceding week. The average yield being Rs. 2-4 per cent. per annum. Total amount tendered was Rs. 1.44 crores, whereof Rs. 1 crore were accepted. Intermediates worth Rs. 96.25 lacs were also sold during the week. Government have suspended the sale of intermediates from the current week and have increased the amount of tenders to Rs. 1½ crores. Fixed deposit rates were practically unchanged at 2 per cent. for three months and 1 3/4 per cent. for six months.

GILT-EDGED

The sagging tendency witnessed in gilt-edged prices during the past few weeks continued during the week under review with the exception of 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper which ruled steady following bear-covering. Opening at Rs 92-8, the quotation advanced to Rs. 92-13 and after a fractional setback to Rs. 92-11, touched Rs. 93-2 and closed at Rs. 92-15. 3-1/2 per cent. India Sterling Stock moved up from the opening level of £79 to £80, but closed lower at £79-3/4. There was practically no investment demand and redeemable scrips declined in consequence. 2-3/4 per cent. 1948-52 loan declined from Rs. 96-4 to Rs. 96, 3 per cent. 1951-54 loan from Rs. 98-4 to Rs. 97-12 and 3-1/2 per cent. 1947-50 loan from Rs. 101-8 to Rs. 101-6. 3 per cent. 1941 bonds on the other hand, were almost static around Rs. 101-8. 3 per cent. 1963-65 loan around Rs 96-4 and 5 per cent. 1939-44 loan around Rs. 100-8. 4 per cent 1943 bonds were quoted around Rs. 106-14. 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan around Rs. 108-8 and 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan around Rs. 114. 5 per cent. 1940-43 loan closed at Rs. 103-13 and 5 per cent. 1945-55 (tax free) loan at Rs. 112-4.

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange was flat during the period under report, sellers of spot T.T. quoting 1s. 5-29/32d. and buyers 1s 5-15/16d. Towards the close, however, a quieter feeling was in evidence and buyers of spot T.T. quoted 1s. 5-59/64d. The showing of merchandise export bills was small, but some business in connection with export of gold was reported towards the end of the week.

Among the foreign exchanges in London, sterling was inclined to be steadier in terms of the dollar until mid-week, but towards the close the market turned quieter. The sterling/dollar cross-rate after opening at 468.15 cents, advanced to 468.28 cents, but declined and closed at 468.13 cents. The control was reported to have intervened at the lower level. The premium on three months forward dollars steadily narrowed from 2.65 cents to 1.97 cents at the close. The sterling/franc rate moved between 176.71 and 176.75, whereas the discount on three months' forward francs narrowed from frs 0.375 to frs 0.250 mid-week, but steadily widened at and closed at frs 0.375. The guilder depreciated from 8.76-5/8 to 8.78-3/8 mid-week, closing at 8.77-5/8. The belga, on the other hand, improved from 27.66 to 27.49-1/2, and closed at 27.51½, while the lira fluctuated between 89.02 and 88.97.

GOLD

Spot gold opened at Rs. 37-0-3 and after touching Rs. 37-0-6, declined and closed at Rs. 37. May settlement was quoted at a premium of three pies over spot, whereas June settlement stood 9 pies over spot. The London price of the metal was stationary around 148s. 6d. throughout the week except on Wednesday when it declined to 148s. 5½d. The premium on the sterling dollar arbitrage parity varied between nothing and half a penny. Purchases of gold by the Reserve Bank of India during the week are estimated by the market at—ounces and in addition to this some business in connection with export was also booked towards the end of the week. Sovereigns were quoted around Rs. 23-11 throughout both for spot and forward delivery. Stocks of gold are estimated at about 50,000 tolas, arrivals from upcountry at 10,000 tolas a day and the daily offtake averages 1,500 tolas. Gold bullion and coin worth Rs. 1,59,663 were imported during the week, whilst last week's shipment to London per s.s. "Shratheden" is valued at Rs. 28,32,588. The highest and lowest rates recorded during the week were: Rs. 37-0-6 and Rs. 37 for Spot, Rs. 37-0-9 and Rs. 37-0-3 for May settlement and Rs. 37-1 and Rs. 37-0-6 for June settlement.

SILVER

Silver was inclined to be firm during the period under report. The spot quotation, after opening at Rs. 52-15-6, initially declined to Rs. 52 52-14, but gradually firmed up thereafter to Rs. 53-6, closing a fraction lower at Rs. 53-4-6. Owing to scarcity of supplies, spot silver was quoted at a premium of two annas over May settlement, but the backwardation between May and June settlements was only 1 anna and 6 pies in view of large shipments valued at £146,000 which are en route to Bombay. In London the quotation for spot silver, opening at 20-3/16d., dropped to 20-1/8d. then improved to 20-5/16d. and finally closed at 20-1/4d. Two months' forward delivery was quoted at a discount of 3/16d. during the first half of the week, but the differential later widened to 1/4d. Yesterday's arrivals are valued at £78,800, whilst silver coins worth Rs. 6,200 were imported during the week. Local stocks are estimated at about 1,000 bars, whereas the offtake is about unchanged at 75 bars a day. The highest and lowest rates touched during the week were: Rs. 53-6 and Rs. 52-14 for spot. Rs. 53-4 and Rs. 52-13 for May settlement and Rs. 53-3 and Rs. 52-12 for June settlement.

SHARE

The local share market ruled steady throughout the week and closed firm on bear-covering, particularly in the steel section. Advices from abroad indicate shortage of supplies and a broadening domestic market for steel products. In consequence, Tata Iron and Steel Ordinaries advanced from Rs. 253 to Rs. 268 at the close, whilst Deferreds gained well over 80 points to Rs. 1,250. There was a sympathetic rise in other sections, but the trading was comparatively restricted. Among cotton mill shares, Bombay Dyeings improved slightly from Rs. 738-12 to Rs. 740. Centuries gained from Rs. 195 to Rs. 200 and Central Indias from Rs. 187 to Rs. 193. Colaba Lands, after a sharp setback mid-week to Rs. 96, improved and closed at Rs. 105. Kohinoors likewise declined to Rs. 206 and New Greats to Rs. 170, but improved at the end to Rs. 212 and Rs. 174 respectively. Hydro-electrics were somewhat better; Andhra Valleys recovering from Rs. 1,355 to Rs. 1,362-8 and Tata Powers from Rs. 1,206-4 to Rs. 1,211-4. Bombay Trams were fairly steady around Rs. 126-4, whilst Tata Hydros ranged narrowly between Rs. 144 and 143-8. Bank shares were almost in the background; Bank of Indias were quoted around Rs. 136-12 and Central Banks around Rs. 31-11. Imperial Bank Fully Paids improved slightly from Rs. 1,501-4 to Rs. 1,503-12, but Partly Paids lay pegged around Rs. 362-8. Reserve Banks showed little or no change around Rs. 109. In the miscellaneous bloc, Associated Cements met with good inquiry and the price, in consequence, advanced sharply from Rs. 118-12 to Rs. 124-8, but reacted and closed at Rs. 123-8, whilst Belapurs ruled fairly steady, the quotation improving from Rs. 171 to Rs. 137 at the end owing to shortage of sugar supplies and the consequent rise in the price of the commodity. Scindia Steams were done at rates varying between Rs. 16-9 and Rs. 17, whilst New Indias rose up from Rs. 33-14 to Rs. 34-4. Bombay Burmas made considerable leeway from Rs. 421-8 to Rs. 436 at the finish.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 6.

GOVT. SECURITIES.	
3 1/2 per cent Paper	93/7
4 per cent 1960-70	108/8
5 per cent 1945-55	112/4
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	108/12
Bank of Hindusthan	26/8
Bank of India	136/12
Central Bank	31/12
Imperial Bank F P.	1508/12
Imperial Bank P.P.	362/8
Indian Overseas Bank	46/8
Reserve Bank	109/8
Union Bank	5/15
TEXTILES.	
Ahmd. New Textiles	360
Ambica	253/2
Arun	215
Arvind	1090
Asok	197/8
Bharatkhand	2100
Bombay Dyeing	737/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	173
Calico	583/12
Central India	194/6
Century	159/6
Colaba	103/2
Delh. Cloth and Gen Mills	480
Elgin	107/8
Gokak	120
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	42/8
Jubilee	200/10
Khatau Makanji	77/6
Kohinoor	210/10
Laxmi Cotton	450
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	78/12
Morarji	105
Mysore	82/8
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	173/12
Raipur	580
Rajnagar	177/8
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	68
Sholapur	2800
Simplex	65
Swadeshi	190
Vishnu	1050
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord.	1367/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	143/12
Tata Power Ord	226/4
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	137/8
Ajmer Electrics	11
Amalgamated	11/4
Bombay Suburban	141/4
Bombay Tram.	126/14
Lahore Electrics	445
Surat Electrics	146/4
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	320
Associated Cements	122/12
Belapur	183/2
Bombay Burma New	150
Bombay Burma Old	438/12
Bombay Steam	210/10
Bombay Telephone	79/4
Br. B Petrol	3/3/6
Burma Corporation	5/11
Dalmia Cement	11/8
Indian Bleaching	86/4
Industrial Investment Tr.	40/12
Indian Radio Ord.	307/8
Indian Radio Defd	301/4
Indian Copper	1/13/6
Indian Iron	24/6
Mysore Sugar	30/4
Port Canning	68/8
Premier Construction	61/8
Rohtas Industries	22/8
Scindia Steam	16/13
Shivrajpur	35/4
Tata Oil	4/12
Tata Steel Ordy.	266
Tata Steel Defd.	1242/8
JUTES	
Birla Jute	14/12
Howrah	53/6
Hukumchand	5/4
Kamarhatty	490
Kankanarrah	384
Lawrence	333
Reliance	59

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 5.

Broach A/May 1939 op 160; highest 162 3/8; lowest 160 1/4; closing 162 3/8

Broach J/Aug. 1939 op 158 3/4; highest 161 1/4; lowest 158 1/4, closing 160 7/8

Broach A/May 1940 op 151 ; highest 153 1/8; lowest 150 7/8; closing 153.

Oomra May op 149 3/4; highest 152 5/8; lowest 150; closing 152 5/8

Oomra July op 148 1/2; highest 150 5/8; lowest 143 3/4; closing 150 5/8

Oomra D/Jan op 137; highest 139; lowest 136 3/4; closing 138 1/2

Bengal May op 117 1/2; highest 119 1/2; lowest 117 3/4; closing 119 1/2

Bengal July op 117 1/4; highest 119; lowest 117 1/4; closing 119

Bengal D/Jan. op 115 1/4; highest 117; lowest 115 1/4; closing 117.

Night session: Broach J/Aug. op 160 3/4; highest 160 7/8; lowest 159 7/8; closing 152 5/8.

SWEDEN'S INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

The Industrial production in Sweden shows continued recovery according to the index figures for February, just published by the Federation of Swedish Industries. Compared with January the general production index rose by 2 points during February to 119 (1935—100). The average monthly figure for 1938 was 117 and for 1937 102 points. The textile and clothing industry group displayed the largest increase during February with three points to 112, followed by the iron and steel industry with two points to 120. The production index of the Swedish machine industry went up from 133 to 134, and for the timber export industry as well as for the pulp and paper group there was registered a similar increase of one point to 87 and 95 respectively.

INVESTORS LIKELY TO RE-ENTER MARKETS

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable from London dated May 5:—

"Conditions appear less uncertain. We feel that investors will soon re-enter markets as British trade position is improving we would draw your attention to Home railways and heavy industries. Thomas Debentures look attractive at 76. We are informed that the Company is now covering dividend. Celanese issues appear good for further improvement.

Consett Iron	9
John Brown	30/6
Broken Hill North	35
Broken Hill South	20/6
Associated Manganese of South Africa	4
Kamra Tin	1/3
Kamuning Rubber and Tin	2/3
Tunnel Cement	38/3
O. K. Bazar	21
Bristol Aircraft	20/8
Westland Aircraft	8
Halesowen Steel	7/6
Handley Page	24/9
De Havaliland	37
Tube Investment	86/9
London Transport	66
Carreras 'B'	14/4 1/2
Stewart and Lloyds	39/6

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets, of The Central Bank of India, Limited, for the fortnight ended 30th April 1939:—

Liabilities:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3,36,00,000	
Capital Paid-up		1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund		80,00,000
Deposits, Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills Payable, etc.		32,04,06,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments		4,17,91,000
		Rs. 38,69,97,000

Rs.

Assets:—

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and Other Authorised Securities	8,99,91,000
Loans on Government and other Authorised Securities	4,93,38,000
Bills Discounted	2,25,85,000
Lands and Buildings a	1,18,28,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,95,59,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	18,36,96,000
Rs.	38,69,97,000

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement of the position of Scheduled banks as at the close of business on 28th April:—

1. Demand Liabilities—	
(a) In India	Rs. 122,24,58,000
(b) In Burma	6,37,13,000
2. Time Liabilities—	
(a) In India	104,07,21,000
(b) In Burma	4,42,83,000
3 Cash.—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India & Bank Notes—	
(a) In India	4,97,71,000
(b) In Burma	1,21,000
(ii) Burma Notes—	
(a) In India	37,000
(b) In Burma	20,22,000
(iv) Rupee Coin—	
(a) In India	74,38,000
(b) In Burma	94,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—	
(a) In India	34,54,000
(b) In Burma	70,000
4 Balances with Reserve Bank	11,75,53,000
5. Advances—	
(a) In India	119,83,95,000
(b) In Burma	4,79,24,000
6. Bills discounted—	
(a) In India	7,73,77,000
(b) In Burma	31,76,000

Scheduled Banks' Position

The following is a statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on 28th April 1939.

1. Demand Liabilities—	
(a) In India	Rs. 122,24,58,000
(b) In Burma	6,37,13,000
2 Time Liabilities—	
(a) In India	104,07,21,000
(b) In Burma	4,42,83,000
3 Cash—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India * Bank Notes—	
(a) In India	4,97,71,000
(b) In Burma	1,21,000
(ii) Burma Notes—	
(a) In India	37,000
(b) In Burma	20,22,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—	
(a) In Indio	74,38,000
(b) In Burma	94,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—	
(a) In India	34,54,000
(b) In Burma	70,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	11,75,53,000
5 Advances—	
(a) In India	119,83,95,000
(b) In Burma	4,79,24,000
6. Bills discounted—	
(a) In India	7,73,77,000
(b) In Burma	31,76,000

Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 6.

Wheat	18,591 cwts.
Linseed	21,819 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	112 cwts.
Gingellyseed	501 cwts.
Poppyseed	26 cwts.
Groundnuts	8,870 cwts.
Castorseed	904 cwts.
Rice	41,716 cwts.
Myrabollams	5,165 cwts.
Cottonseed	7,061 cwts.
Gram	6,550 cwts.
Joowar	2,590 cwts.
Barley	188 cwts.
Bajree	1,049 cwts.
Indian Sugar	426 cwts.

SMALL CHANGES IN LONDON RUBBER

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly report dated London April 26:—

There have again been only the very slightest variations in the Rubber Market since our Report of Wednesday last. From Thursday to Saturday the Market remained steady with the buyers' price of Standard Sheet on the Spot each day 7-15/16d. On Friday there was a modest demand for forward deliveries and the values of the more distant positions, October/December and January/March, appreciated 1/16d. per lb. On Monday and Tuesday the Market was extremely idle. There was a little liquidation of the May position and a certain amount of switching forward from May to October/December or January/March but there were no trade orders of any importance. Closing prices on Monday showed a fall of 1/16d. per lb. from those ruling on Friday and Saturday and no further change took place on Tuesday. This morning the Market opened slightly steadier with prices back again to the rates ruling on Friday.

The highest price at which business has been reported in Standard Sheet on the Spot was 8d. per lb. done on Thursday and the lowest 7-7/8d. done on Monday. At the time of writing the buyers' price of Standard Sheet on the Spot is 7-15/16d. per lb. and on the week prices show no change for Spot and the near positions and an advance of 1/16d. per lb. for October/December and January/March delivery.

European politics continue to dominate all Markets both here and in the U.S.A. and tension remains high. However, following on President Roosevelt's intervention ten days ago events would seem now to be moving in such a way that a definite position must reveal itself before long. Meantime Herr Hitler is due to make his declaration to the Reichstag on Friday in which he will, it is hoped, make clear the attitude which Germany intends to take up with regard to the overtures for peace put forward by the President.

AMERICAN COTTON—RUBBER BARTER PLAN.

Mention of a plan whereby America would deliver Cotton and Wheat to Great Britain, Holland and Belgium in exchange for supplies of Rubber and Tin was originally made immediately after Easter. It was not taken very seriously at the time but from statements in the press yesterday morning it would appear that the question has already reached the stage of diplomacy and an exchange of views on the subject between the U.S.A. and our Government has been initiated by the U.S.A. It was stated yesterday morning that Mr. Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State, confirmed that Mr. Kennedy, the Ambassador here, had opened negotiations with our Government "on the subject of a possible exchange of American Cotton for Rubber and Tin." Mr. Hull is said to have stated that the negotiations were as yet only in their opening phase and to have gone on to say that similar advances might be made later on to other nations, notably Belgium and Holland.

When the matter was first mentioned on 11th April Senator Byrnes, in whose brain the plan seems to have originated, is reported to have stated that the War and Navy Departments of the U.S.A. desired a "minimum reserve" of at least 226,000 tons of Rubber and that "for adequate protection" about 560,000 tons were considered necessary. At current rates the latter figure represents considerably more than a full year's U.S.A. consumption.

There would seem to be quite a formidable array of difficulties to be overcome before any such plan could be put into operation. Perhaps the chief of these is the position of our Government who are not in the position of having under their immediate control large quantities of Rubber and Tin in the same manner as the American Government control about million bales of "loan" Cotton.

BARTER SCHEME.

Should a practical barter scheme be evolved it would no doubt necessitate a large extra release of Rubber from the regulated areas until the required supply had been accumulated. It is suggested that Estates might be given permission to produce extra quantities over and above those which the Regulation Committee would authorise in the ordinary way "but under some special form of licence requiring the extra quantity so produced to be forthwith delivered to the Government at an agreed price for the express purpose of the barter scheme." We understand that there is some sort of precedent for such a proceeding in the Tin Scheme with reference to extra quantities produced for delivery to the Tin Buffer Pool.

Such an extra release, even if only temporary, would no doubt be of substantial benefit to the Estates. We cannot foresee what effect, if any, it would have on the Market. It is evident however that the supplies available for ordinary use would not thereby be increased.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach July/Aug. New York July Rs. 38, Broach July/Aug. Liverpool July Rs. 39 1/2.

Broach July/Aug. New York Oct. Rs. 27. Broach July/Aug Liverpool Oct. Rs. 27 1/4.

Broach A/May 40. New York Mar. Rs. 29 1/4, Broach A/May Liverpool March Rs. 34 1/2.

New York Liverpool: May 75, July 67, Oct. 62, Dec. 73, Jan. 74, Mar. 82

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

London, May 4.

	This Week. £
Total bullions	226,900,600
Public deposits	10,500,000
(A) Other deposits	145,300,000
Government securities	111,930,000
(B) Other securities	30,100,000
Notes and coin	31,500,000
Notes in circulation	495,500,000
Ratio of Reserve to liabilities	20.19 p.c.
(A) Other deposits include	108,200,000
(B) Other securities include	8,200,000
Total Deposits	155,800,000
Total securities	142,000,000

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

BOMBAY, May 6

B I S N ss Nirvana of 3765 reg tons, Captain J Drummond arrived from Rangoon via Colombo and Malabar Coast Ports with general cargo.

B I S N ss Vasna of 2026 reg tons Captain T J Murphy arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and general cargo.

M M ss Atlanta City of 3450 reg tons, Captain W R Laurence arrived from Savannah via American Ports, Suez, Jedah, Port Sudan and Karachi with general cargo.

SAILED

B I S N ss Vita of 1955 reg tons, Captain F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Cutch, Mandvi, Port Okha and Porebunder with passengers and local cargo.

L Triestino ss Sumatra of 3651 reg tons, Captain T Filippini sailed for Basra via Karachi with same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalarashmi of 2631 reg tons, Captain E W Courtney sailed for Calcutta via Tuticorin and Colombo with local cargo.

P and O S N ss Strathnaver of 13265 reg tons, Captain E P Lyndon sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

L Edwards ss Sumatra of 3266 reg tons Captain H Lomander sailed for Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon with same bottom cargo.

F F Campbell ss Pres. Adams of 7037 reg tons, Captain G Cullen sailed for New York via Suez with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

L Edwards ss Kybfels of 4785 reg tons, Captain H Reinecke sailed for Port Sudan, Port Said, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Warfield of 3794 reg tons, Captain H Taylor sailed London via Aden with local and same bottom cargo.

Burmah Shell Oil S and D Tanker Badarpur of 4949 reg tons, Captain G Booth sailed for Rangoon with local and same bottom cargo.

N Y Kaisha ss Anyo Maru of 5741 reg tons, Captain K Kurata sailed for Karachi via Cutch Kundla with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 6-5-39.

S S Viceroy of India (M M) for Aden Port Sudan, Europe and American Ports

S S City of Perth (K N) for Bedi Bunder, Port Okha, Navlakhi, Karachi, Port Said, Port Sudan, Liverpool and Manchester.

S S Wunkfield (M M) for Calcutta.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 6

3 Warfield 3795 U Kingdom 7-5 M M
4 Alipore 3241 Karachi 8-5 M M
7 Anyo Maru 5739 Karachi 7-5 N Y Kaisha
8 Sumatra 3266 Calcutta 6-5 L Edwards
11 Pres. Adams 7037 N Y 6-5 F F Campbell
12 Atlanta City 3450 Madras 8-5 M M
14 Kenya 4646 Durban 10-5 M M
15 Kybfels 4785 Antwerp 7-5 L Edwards
16 Nagina 4090 Karachi 7-5 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

16 Janaki 530 Karachi 6-5 Malabar Steamship.

PRINCE'S DOCK

G Mativijaya 300 Bhavnagar 8-5 Alcock Ashdown
H Revati 250 N F N F Malabar Steamship

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Durenda 10-5-39 M M
Strathaird 1-6-39 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 11-5-39 P and O S N
Katori Maru 7-5-39 N Y Kaisha
Ranpura 11-5-39 P and O S N
Maloja 18-5-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 25-5-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Elysia 24-5-39 Anchor Line
City of Perth 8-5-39 K Nixon
City of Benares 12-5-39 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Aagetekerk 21-5-39 L Edwards
Braunfels 13-5-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Atlanta City 4-5-39 M M
City of Elwood 11-5-39 L Edwards
Pres Van Buren 18-5-39 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 4-5-39 F F Campbell

FROM OSLO

Tigre 17-5-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 22-5-39 L Triestino
Sumatra 10-5-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 8-5-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Glasgow Maru 9-5-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 11-5-39 L Triestino
Carthage 26-5-39 P and O S N
Ryufuku Maru 24-5-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 25-5-39 L Triestino
Somali 7-5-39 P and O S N
Sakito Maru 11-5-39 N Y Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Bamora 11-5-39 M M
Vasna 6-5-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Jalakrishna 7-5-39 Scindia S N
Jalavihar 5-5-39 Scindia S N
Nirvana 8-5-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Narkunda 19-5-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 27-5-39 M M
Takliwa 13-5-39 M M

FROM MOULMEIN

Orna 26-5-39 M M
Gandara 10-5-39 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Jalajyoti 9-5-39 Scindia S N

FROM KARACHI

Vita 11-5-39 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Somali 9-5-39 P and O S N
Comorin 3-6-39 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 13-5-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 20-5-39 P and O S N
Carthage 27-5-39 P and O S N
Stratheden 29-4-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Venice 8-5-39 K Nixon
Cilicia 12-5-39 Anchor Line

FOR GERMANY

Kybfels 7-5-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Adams 6-5-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Van Buren 20-5-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 25-5-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 11-5-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Victoria 8-5-39 L Triestino
Nagatomaru 4-5-39 N Y Kaisha
Katori Maru 8-5-39 N Y Kaisha
Eihuku Maru 8-5-39 O S K Kaisya
Alipore 16-5-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 11-5-39 P and O S N
Anyo Maru 17-5-39 N Y Kaisha
Sakito Maru 11-5-39 N Y Kaisha
Behar 9-5-39 P and O S N
Glasgow Maru 23-5-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 22-5-39 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Maloja 18-5-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Amora 10-5-39 M M
Vasna 11-5-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 24-5-39 M M
Kenya 10-5-39 M M

FOR RANGOON

Nizam 3-5-39 T Morrison

FOR JEDDAH

Shangir 10-5-39 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

Vita 13-5-39 M M
Alipore 8-5-39 P and O S N
Nagina 7-5-39 M M

P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Sumatra 4-5-39
S S Nagina 4-5-39
S S Strathmore (boats) 5-5-39
S S Netravati 6-5 39
S S Janaki 6-5-39

EXPORTS

S S Somali for London: 30 bales animal skins D Abraham; 1120 bags gr nut cake K Devchand; 616 bags myrabollams P Mathradas; 248 bags groundnu kernal G Gokalchand.

For Hull: 1280 bags myrabollams J Moolchand; 2370 bags linseed Cotton Agents; 100 bales wool raw D Abraham; 271 bags fenngreek and B Balvant; 5204 bags myrabollams P Mathradas; 2590 bgs myrabollams H Bhagvandas.

For Havre: 42 bags gruns karaya D Mavji

For Marseilles: 12 bales animal skin D Abraham;

For Casablanca: 359 bags groundnut kernal K M Nathoo; 308 bags groundnut kernal 29 bags turmeric G Gokalchand.

S S City of Perth for Liverpool: 4200 bags groundnut oil cake F H Kassam; 1467 bags lentils L Dreyfus; 700 bags gr nut oil cake V Khimji; 100 bales cotton thread waste Barot Bros.

For Manchester: 160 bales cotton fly Sapt Textile Products; 2160 bags myrabollams R S Tata; 2560 myrabollams Y Ramchandra; 500 bales cotton raw A Clayton; 75 bales cotton raw A Khimji.

S S Kybfels for Hamburg: 5865 bags linseed Ralli Bros; 1430 bags groundnut oil cake H Rawji; 33 bales hide cuttings D Abraham.

For Antwerp: 2000 pkts groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy.

For Rotterdam: 50 bales cotton raw B Cursondas

S S President Adams for Tripoli: 49 bales cotton yarn A H Diab; 27 bales cotton yarn M A Al A Razak.

S S Warfield for London: 210 bags kang grain K Devji.

For Hull: 500 bags groundnut oil cake Indo-Foreign Commercial Corporation; 100 bales wool raw D Abraham; 500 bags groundnut cakes Kishan Prasad.

S S Eihuku Maru for Kobe: 110 tons iron scrap M G Abdulhusein; 100 bales cotton arw Suleman; 400 bales cotton raw A Clayton; 100 bales cotton raw N Manilal; 200 bales cotton raw Kotak; 100 bales cotton raw L Ramji; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton raw Cotton Agents.

For Shanghai: 300 bales cotton raw V Morarji; 400 bales cotton raw A Clayton, 100 bales cotton raw V Ladha; 200 bales cotton raw Kotak; 200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton raw M Amersey.

For Osaka: 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi: 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

For Yokohama: 100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha

For Moji: 100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S S Katori Maru for Kobe: 400 bales cotton raw N Nagshi.

For Shanghai: 100 bales cotton raw S R Tulshan; 100 bales cotton raw N Futehally; 200 bales cotton raw M Amersey; 400 bales cotton raw N Nagshi.

For Hongkong: 1575 bundles gum E Mavji

IMPORTS

S S Orna Agents M M and Co from Calcutta: 77 cases musical instruments; 150 cases umbrellas and umbrellaware; 70 cases medicine; 18 cases toilets; 780 chests tea; 54 drums linseed oil; 213 coils manila rope; 3448 bundles c i pipes; 10200 pieces fire bricks, 773 cases paint; 370 bales gunny bags; 352 bales h cloth; 1904 bags betelnuts; 10140 bags rice; 1977 tons coal.

S S Jalaputra Agents S S N Co from Calcutta: 5280 bags rice; 425 bales gunnies and twills; 38 cases medicine; 57 cases toilet; 225 pkgs electric fans; 6323 bundles c i pipes and fittings.

From Tuticorin: 90 bags oorid husk dust; 10 bundles coir yarn; 66 bags cardamoms.

S S Sutherland Agents M M and Co from Calcutta: 6394 tons coal.

S S Ranee Agents T Morrison and Co from Calcutta: 4035 tons coal; 200 bales gunnies; 1875 bundles c i pipes and fitting; 113 bags copper scrap.

From Vizagapatam: 681 bags niger seed.

From Madras: 151 bags metal scrap.

From Cochin: 917 bundles coir yarn; 61 bundles coir rope; 95 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut: 21 q/c tea; 1025 bags cocoanuts; 576 jottas mangoes; 75 jottas coir rope.

TATA STEEL PRODUCTION

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., report that the total approximate production for Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of April, 1939 was:—

		Tons
Pig Iron		85,100
Steel Ingots		75,500
Finished Steel		
Semis for sale	11,000	
Finished	43,700	
		54,700

Chamberlain Favours Cotton Barter

MCFADDEN BROKERS SELL MAY AND JULY IN LIVERPOOL

New York Near Months Steady On Trade Buying And Covering

BOMBAY, May 6.

Once again cotton barter talks are revived and it is understood that in London barter negotiations are proceeding and Mr. Chamberlain's statement Confirms that Government favours barter exchange strategic commodities in principle.

The cotton outlook is obscure and American mind is puzzled. Senators are opposing all the moves so far brought forward and it is difficult to forecast. However one thing is certain that America is anxious to sell her huge stocks and is trying to recapture foreign markets even by allowing subsidies.

While American advices do not confirm but latest London and Liverpool cables state that negotiations for barter are proceeding. The British Government has accepted the principle as they want to sell rubber and tin and in turn are ready to buy cotton and Wheat.

It is too early to form any definite opinion but it looks certain that whatever action is taken, it will hit hard other cotton growing countries and to this extent there will be considerable opposition. It is true that America is the largest cotton producing country in the world and all steps adopted by Washington administration have direct effect on the price of staple but American Government being the richest, launched in huge plans to raise the price without due safeguards. New cotton growing countries like Brazil took full advantage by growing longer crops and world production of cotton is now in excess of annual requirements. Thus it is essential that the production must be brought in line with demand to stabilise price. The annual demand is limited and unless it increases cotton surplus stocks will keep on increasing. Thus any action taken by Washington will be short sighted and in the long they will have to suffer for their activities. The present difficulties are due to past mistakes and even by these experiences, if they do not become wise, the price of cotton will decline some time in future to a level, where it will be uneconomic to grow cotton. It is still time for Washington to think in the right direction to restrict production by a concerted action through a conference of world cotton growing countries.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Yesterday the New York cotton market was quiet owing to continued confusion with regard to developments in Washington, while early advances on the Chicago grain market were wiped out by general selling and profit taking, with buying interest tempered by the lagging tendency of Liverpool and a more hopeful political outlook.

The market opened steady. Prices declined on scattered foreign and domestic liquidation on disappointing cables but thereafter steadied up on trade price fixing and Liverpool buying with contracts scarce. Finally spot houses buying appeared and the session closed steady.

At the opening July was quoted 3 points down at 8.23 which was the lowest level for the day and later prices advanced to 8.31. This was the highest level and the market closed at a net rise of 5 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 9.31c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 9.08c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with October 4.31. There was hedging of outsiders which met with local demand for nears. Barter proposals had not affected the market owing to lack of details. Later on there was London liquidation and American selling mainly of nears which were attributed to the implications of the Anglo-American barter proposals. The market closed at a net decline of 9 to 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 5.28d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was quiet and Giza futures closed 8 to 12 points down. Uppers also declined 8 to 9 points. The Alexandria cotton market was irregular and Sakels futures closed 19 points up to 8 points lower. Ashmouni futures closed 3 to 5 points down.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. July Highest (2-46 p.m.)	8.31+05
N. Y. July Lowest (10-0 a.m.)	8.23—03
Liverpool October Highest	4.32—01
Liverpool October Lowest	4.27—06

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from New York:—

New York:—"Continued fixing on buyers' call old crop months. Spot houses buying October. Still some possibility of export premium."

"Smith's plan to release 500000 bales blocked by political opponents. Domestic mills very nervous."

"Market acting well, looks higher."

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends.

Liverpool:—

As transfer hedges from nears to distants now slackening looks high enough market nervous pending developments Europe.

New York:—

Planting making fair progress due to generally favourable weather tight position unchanged expect further advance.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

'Bulls' realizing to secure profits. The tender of Americans is 3300 bales. The figures are somewhat above expectations.

Liverpool.—Selling of near May and July by McFadden brokers against purchases New York. Steady demand for new crops. Future course depends upon legislation entirely.

Liverpool.—Irregular fluctuations reflect general nervousness regarding export subsidy and barter possibilities. In London barter negotiations are proceeding and Chamberlain's statement confirms that Government favours barter exchange strategic commodities in principle. Understand Washington anxious barter upto two million bales as Liverpool, the only world market may be able to import any quantity.

New York.—Trade buying and covering nears with foreign and local selling. Some foreign buying distants.

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, May 6.

Much warmer in entire Belt, light to moderate rainfall in Louisiana and South Texas. Forecast—Entire Belt partly cloudy.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 6.

May	8.67
July	8.36
October	7.86
December	7.72
January	7.73
March	7.72
Middling Spot	9.26
	Nominal

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 6.

May	8.79
July	8.47
October	7.91
Middling Spot	9.12

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 6.

11-00 a.m. RANGES.

May	—
July	Closed
October	—

NOON CALL

May	—
July	Closed
October	—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 6.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	1,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 6.

May	4.71
June	4.57
July	4.47
August	4.34
September	4.23
October	4.23
November	4.19
December	4.20
January	4.21
February	4.23
March	4.25
April	4.26
May	4.28
Middling Spot	5.13

10-12 a.m. Quotations.

July	4.47
October	4.22

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 6.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.68.13
Paris	176.73
Berlin	11.66-1/2 sellers
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.70-3/16
Amsterdam	8.76-3/16
Brussels	27.50-1/4
Milan	89.00
Berne	20.85

LONDON SEED.

London, May 6.

Linseed la Plata 11.12.6 May/June sellers.
Linseed Calcutta. 12.17.6 May/June sellers,
Linseed Bombay. 13.5.0 May/June sellers.
Rapeseed Toria 11.17.6 May/June sellers.
Castorseed Bombay. 10.12.6 May/June sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 6.

Rozario Santa Fe. 21/9 June sellers.
Barletta Russo. 24 June sellers.
South Australian. 24/3 May sellers.

LINSEED OILS.

London, May 6.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. 24/7-1/2 May sellers.
Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. 24/7-1/2 Jul/Aug. sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 6.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbsed per lb. 8 sellers (unchanged.)

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 6.

The firmness shown by the local market was carried further to-day under active and impressive buying by professional operators which forced considerable buying by option dealers. There was scarcity of sellers and it appears that speculative activity will result into active and advancing movements.

Following a rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 159/8 for Broach J/A. delivery and advanced to Rs. 162/8 under active buying. There was better feeling in the market and current Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 164 while new Broach was done at Rs. 154/2.

Later on there was a sudden reversal of upward trend. The Liverpool market was due to open 4 points up but it opened 3 points down and later was reported 9 points lower. There were also disturbing European political news and there appeared active selling and profit taking in the local market. Buyers having withdrawn their support prices quietly declined and new Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 152 but towards the close the market was slightly better and closing quotations at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

F. G. M. G.—	
Broach A/May 1939	Rs. 163 2 0
Broach July/Aug. 1939	160 8 0
Broach Apr/May 1940	152 14 0
Fine M. G.—	
Oomra May 1939	153 4 0
Oomra July 1939	150 14 0
Oomra D/J 1940	138 4 0
F. G. M. G.—	
Bengal May 1939	119 0 0
Bengal July 1939	118 4 0
Bengal D/J 1940	116 0 0

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, May 5

	To-day	Total
Broach A/M	1050	17150
Bengal May	nil	nil
Oomra May	nil	nil

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, May 6.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—				
Bengal U.P.	127	124	121	118
Punjab	127	121	121	118
Rajputana	129	123	123	120
Oomra No. 2	162	159	156	153
C. P. No. 1	177	174	171	168
C. P. No. 2	168	165	162	159
Broach No. 2	171	169	166	164
Punjab-Ame.	193	191	188	186
Surat	211	209	206	204
Rajpipla	208	206	203	201
Navsari	220	218	215	213

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, May 6.

Bengal Superfine	125/27
Bengal Fine	122/24
Bengal F.G.	120/21
C. P. 1	165/67
C. P. 2	159/60
Arvi	158/59
Amraoti	150/54
Ellichpur	158/59
Berar	153/54
Malkapur	148/50
Khandesh	137/45
Jalna/Sailu	146/48
Burwah/Sanavad	150/52
Khandwa	152/54
Mathia F.G.	122/27
Broach	163/67
Punjab 4 F.	185/89
Punjab 289F.	212/15
Sindh N.T.	197/202
Ankleshwar/Jaghadia	202/04
Surat	204/07
Navsari	214/17
Western Farm	177/82

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, May 6

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh		28,447	49,756
Central India		210,463	40,695
Barsi and Nagar	187	74,424	141,456
Hyderabad Gaorani		4,275	39,483
Berar		161,349	306,331
Central Provinces		35,412	67,622
Total Oomras	187	524,390	645,343
Dholera	1,181	151,872	81,276
N W Provinces	412	2,813	2,754
Rajputana	209	59,664	14,531
Sind Punjab	753	310,621	498,402
Broach	703	384,939	211,904
Coompta and Dharwar	3,163	59,609	28,362
Westerns Northerns	179	38,970	15,855
Cocoanada		84	13
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,568	2,149
American		3,208	173,044
Egyptian, African and Sudan		3,163	273,940 359,524
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		41	1,171
Total		9,950	1,852,719 2,034,458
Arrived by road to 4th May 1939			241,231

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 4th May

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe		82	235,958 208,762
Japan and China		5,100	836,829 522,676
Coast Ports			25,756 50,108
Up-country by Rail			200,971 275,040
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		4,204	18,340
Total		5,182	1,303,718 1,075,926

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 5-5-39	3657000	7575000
Receipts yesterday 5-5-39	8000	9000
Exports to date 5-5-39	3156000	5340000
Stock at Ports 28-4-39	2137000	2807000
Stock at Interior Towns 28-4-39	2792000	2286000
Stock at Liverpool 28-4-39	916000	1244000
Visible Supply 28-4-39	5756000	6786000
Quantity in sight 28-4-39	8601000	13020000
Quantity out of sight 28-4-39	8480000	9115000

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, May 6.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 Quality unchanged.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 6.

Yesterday London gold prices closed unchanged at £7 8-6. London Paris Exchange rate also closed unchanged at 176.73. Dollar sterling cross rate closed 4.68.13 at London and at 4.68 3/16 at New York. London silver prices were unchanged at 20 1/4d. for spot but forward quotation improved 1/16d. at 20 1/16d. There was some speculative buying and Indian enquiry for spot at fixed rate. Sellers were reserved and the market was steady. New York spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 0/8. In the local market the tone was steady. London Bombay spot parity was Rs. 53-4-3 and forward was Rs. 52-13-6. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-10-6.

There was active buying in silver by professional operators and sellers of options were forced to cover. It is said that a prominent operator was a free buyer as speculative activity in all markets is increasing. Silver was neglected and it appears that there will be increased activity and short sales will be dangerous.

GOLD

Ready	36 15 9
Vaishakh delivery	37 0 3
Jeth delivery	37 0 9
Jeth Tejimandi	0 2 0
Ashad delivery	37 1 3
Ashad Tejimandi	0 3 0

SILVER

Ready	53 9 0
Vaishakh delivery	53 8 0
Jeth delivery	53 7 0
Jeth Tejimandi	0 10 0
Ashad delivery	53 6 0
Ashad Tejimandi	1 0 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 6.

Spot	20.3/8
Forward	20 3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 6.

Gold bars fine per oz. £7.8.6.

GOLD EXPORTS

Bar gold valued at Rs. 37,15,510 was exported from Bombay during the week ended Saturday, May 6. The s.s. 'Strathnavar' carried the entire consignment to London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,21,51,89,065.

LONDON METALS

London, May 5.

Copper	£42 7 6
Lead	£14 12 6
Spelter	£13 17 6
Tin	£222 15 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, May 6.

London Market.—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£42/2/6
Standard copper 3 months	£42/10/0
Electrolytic copper	£48/10/0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39/12
Copper sheets	Rs. 48/8

Tone:—Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, May 5.

June	£11-3-9.
July	£11-3-9.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, May 6

Castorseeds May—	
Opening	28 4 0
Highest	28 8 0
Lowest	28 1 0
Closing	28 5 0
Groundnuts May—	
Opening	30 11 0
Highest	30 15 6
Lowest	30 5 6
Closing	30 5 9
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	25 15 6
Highest	25 15 6
Lowest	25 10 0
Closing	25 12 0
Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	29 11 0
Highest	30 1 0
Lowest	29 9 0
Closing	29 12 0
Groundnuts Sept—	
Opening	31 14 0
Highest	32 4 6
Lowest	31 10 6
Closing	31 10 9
Groundnuts Aug—	
Opening	26 11 0
Highest	26 13 6
Lowest	26 5 9
Closing	26 5 9

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, May 5.

May	55 1/4d.
May new	52 1/4d
July	54 1/4d
October	56d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, May 6.

May	do! 0.74 7/8.
July	do! 0.73 1/8.

LONDON SUGAR

London, May 5.

May 8s 3d.

New York Sugar

New York, May 5

July	2.02.
September	2.06.
November	2.11
January	2.02.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, May 6.

Ready Javas	17 10 0
Shipment May	7 12 0
Shipment June	7 6 0
Shipment July	7 1 0
Shipment August	6 13 0
Shipment September	6 6 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 6.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	93/10
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	96/6
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	97/8
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/6
3 per cent 1963/65	96/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55	101/6
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	106/14
4 per cent 1950/70 Loan	108/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	113/8
5 per cent U P Bonds	96
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	100/6
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	103/12
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	112/4
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	108
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	107
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	117
6 per cent M Deb 1954	128
6 per cent K P T 1956	128

Note:—3 1/2 per cent G P Notes opened firm at Rs. 93/11, but eased off towards the close to Rs. 93/8. Tone steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 6.

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/5 7/8 to June

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32

Ready

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to April.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 1/4

Bank's buying T T 284 3/4

Bank's buying D D 284

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,310

Bank's buying T T 1,330

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 1/2

Bank's buying T T 77 3/8

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 64 7/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 3/4

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 47

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86 1/8

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong/London 1/2 3/4 6th instant.
Shanghai/London 0/8 1/4 6th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 6th instant.
Java/London 8.74 1/8 6th instant.
New York/London 4.68.12 5th instant.
London/New York 4.68.13 5th instant.
London/Paris 176.73 5th instant.
London/Italy 89.00 5th instant.
London/Belgium 27.50 1/2 5th instant.
London/Switzerland 20.84 3/4 5th instant.
London/Berlin 11.67 3/4 5th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.42 3/8 5th instant
London/Amsterdam 8.76 3/8 5th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £7-8-6 4th instant.
Gold £7-8-6 5th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 1/4 4th instant
Silver London Ready 20 1/4 5th instant
Silver London Forward 20 4th instant.
Silver London Forward 20 5th instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 4th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 5th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 4th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 13/16 per cent 5th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 2 per cent 4th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 1 3/4 per cent 5th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1 1/4 per cent.
3 months 1 3/4 per cent
6 months 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone: Steady.

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 5

Yarn No. 6 1/2s June 97 August 97 October 98

Yarn No. 10 1/2s June 107/8 August 108 October 108/8

Yarn No. 20 1/2s June 140/8 August 141 October 142

Yarn No. 40s June 216 August 216 October 217

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 6

Yarn No. 6 1/2s June 97 August 97 October 98

Yarn No. 10 1/2s June 107/8 August 108 October 108/8

Yarn No. 20 1/2s June 140/8 August 141 October 142

Yarn No. 40s June 216 August 216 October 217

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, May 5.

SAKELS—	
May	10/89+19.
July	11.06— 8.
November	11.60— 7.
ASHMOUNI—	
June	9.24— 5.
August	9.29— 5.
October	9.31— 3.
December	9.33— 4.
February	9.33— 4
GIZA—	
May	10.97—20.
July	11.13— 9.
November	11.35— 7.
January	11.45— 5.
March	11.53— 9.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, May 5.

GIZA 2.—	
Spot	6.39—2.
May	6.19—9.
July	6.28—8.
October	6.36—12.
November	6.36—8.
January	6.39—8.
March	6.43—8.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.56—1.
May	5.37—8.
July	5.41—8.
October	5.44—9.
November	5.42—9.
January	5.44—9.
March	5.46—9.

Reactionary Selling On Stock Exchange

STEEL SHARES DECLINE AFTER EARLY FIRMNESS

Cotton Mills Steady And Cements Quiet

BOMBAY, May 6.

As pointed out after asteady and continuous rise in the local Share Bazar, there appeared to-day some profit taking on the theory of a natural reaction, otherwise the tone of the market was steady and it appears that markets are preparing for a jump. Thus it will be advisable to have no short interest.

SPECULATIVE ACTIVITY

Speculative activity which was dormant upto now, seems getting active on hopes of clearing political situation in Europe and as the advance proceeds, there will be more participation by outsiders, all local markets, cotton, seeds and bullion are active with increasing speculative business and with political peace in Europe prices will show substantial improvements. So far there are no constructive developments but there is a decided change in the sentiments.

WALL STREET QUIET

Wall Street reacted yesterday favourably to Col. Beck's speech which was, however, more than offset by the implications of the coal strike. At the same time speculative diffidence was partly ascribed to reports of growing coolness between the administration and business as evidenced by the critical speeches at the United States Chamber of Commerce Convention. A quiet steady opening was followed by fractional down-drift under the leadership of steels with trading narrow, erratic and very slack. U. S. Steel shares declined 1/8 at 47 1/8 while General Motors closed 1/4 down at 44 1/8.

EARLY FIRMNESS

The market opened very steady and during the early part of the session there was active buying which pushed up Tata Steel Share to new high levels and Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1,272.

REACTIONARY SELLING.

Later on there was reactionary selling by professional operators and prices began to sag. Towards the close there were some unfounded rumours of fresh troubles in European political situation regarding Danzig, which was followed by general selling and prices rapidly declined with the absence of any support. The tone of the market was heavy but to-day's weakness seems natural based on the speculative position of the market.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,260 and after advancing to Rs. 1,272 declined to Rs. 1,237 and closed at Rs. 1,242 cotton mill share were steady and Cements quiet.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, 6.

100 Ahmd. Advance	376 4
100 BOM. Dyeing	740 0
100 CENTURY	199 8
100 CENTRAL INDIA	194 8
100 COLABA	103 0
100 Coorla	95 0
250 David	75 0
250 Dawn	310 0
1. E. D. Sassoon	0-3-3
100 Finlay	88 0
100 GOKAK	120 0
1,000 Hindustan	1,705 0
100 Indore	46 8
100 Khatau	77 8
100 KOHINOOR	211 0
250 Laxmi	460 0
250 Madras United	35 0
100 MORARJI	115 0
250 Model	43 0
50 MYSORE	82 8
200 NEW GREAT	174 0
100 Osmanshahi	40 0
100 PHOENIX	211 4
25 Sassoon Silk	68 0
1,000 Sholapur	2,800 0
50 SIMPLEX	65 8
100 SWADESHI	190 8
100 SWAN	88 0
500 Vishnu	1050 0
1,000 Westerns	860 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	108 12
25-500 Central	31 12
500 Imperial	1508 12
125-500 Imp. Conty.	362 8
50-100 India	136 8
100 Reserve Bank	109 0
5 Union	5-14-6
CEMENTS	
100 Associated	122 12
INSURANCE	
100 Empire	635 0
15-100 Jupiter	11-14
20 Mercantile	53 8
15-75 New India	34 4
200 Oriental	4,100 0
10-50 Vulcan	7 1
ELECTRIC	
100 Ah. Old	137 8
10 Amalgameted	11 4
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1367 8
10 Ajmer	11 8
50 Bombay Tram	127 0
100 Bombay Suburban	141 4
10 Broach	10 6
100 Karachi	191 4
100 Poona	181 4
100 Surat	147 0
100 TATA HYDRO	144 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 6.

Bombay Dyeing (740) 741 743 738 744 737 740
Century (200) 201 202 199
Central India (193) 195 196 194
Kohinoor (212) 214 213 211
New Great (174) 175 177 174
Simplex (65/4) 65 66 65
Swadeshi (129) 191 190
Associated Cement (123/8) 124/8 123 123/12 122/8 122/12
Andhra (1362/8) 1367/8
Tram. Ord. (126/4) 127
Tata Hydro (144) 144
Tata Power (1211/4) 1220 1230 1225 1238 1225 1226
T. Steel Dfd. (1250) 1260 1272 1257 1245 1235 1242
T. Steel Ord. (268) 268 270 269 271 265 266
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (155) 155
Bellapur (187) 187 185/8 183
B. Burma (436) 439 440 438 444 439 440

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 5.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Electric Bond and Share Common	8
Int. Tel. and Tel. (Foreign)	7
Int. Tel. and Tel. 4 1/2 p.c. 1952	60
Amr. Tel. and Tel.	158
Western Union Telg.	18 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	33
New York Central	14 1/2
Texas Corporation	38
Amrex Corporation	21 5/8
Union Carbon and Carbide	74 3/8
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	60
6 1/2 per cent Japanese 1954	82
4 per cent Delaware and Hudson 1943	56
3 1/4 per cent Amr. Tel. and Tel. 1961	109
Consolidated Mining and S. of Canada	47
United States Steel	47
Ludlum Steel	16
Republic Steel	16
Anaconda Copper Mining	23 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	47 1/2
General Motors	44 1/8
General Electric	34 5/8
Lockheed	26
Consolidated Oil	7 5/8
Socony	11 7/8
Phillips Petroleum	35
National City Bank	24 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Argentine Republic 1961	87
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	99

Easier market with turnover only 330,000 shares.

STERLING PURCHASES

No sterling was purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 5th May 1939.

1,000 TATA POWERS	1226 4
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	975 0
100 C. Province	100 8
100 Dh. Baramati	101 8
100 Gujarat	97 4
100 Mandra Bhon	101 0
100 Pachora Jamner	87 0
100 Sara Serajganj	100 8
500 Tapti Valley	743 12
MININGS	
9 Burma Corp.	5 11
2sh. Indian Copper	1 14
10 Indian Iron & Steel	24 6
10 Shivrajpur	35 8
30 TATA STEEL DEFDS	1,242 8
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	266 0
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 ALCOCK	320 0
10 Air Services	7 7
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	183 8
200 Bombay Safe Dep	793 0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	211 0
125 B. BURMA	440 0
50 B. BURMA CONT.	157 8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-3-6
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	79 4
100 IND BLEACHING	86 8
50 Ind Invest Trust	40 12
100 I Radio Defd.	307 8
100 I. Radio Ord.	307 8
100 Port Canning	68 4
30 Premier Con.	61 12
10 Scindia	16 13
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	34 12
PREFERENCE	
5-1/2 Amalgamated (T.F.)	106 0
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,407 8
6 p.c Bombay Steam	285 0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	75 4
5 p.c Central India (T.F.) XD	542 8
6-1/4 p.c Prem Const. 1st	104 0
6-1/4 p.c Prem Const. 2nd	96 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	143 12
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1516 4
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	206 14
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel Second	155 0
7 p.c Vishnu	717 8
DEBENTURES	
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101 12
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	105 10
7 p.c. Bombay Telephone	50 4
7 p.c. Sholapur	80 0
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	105 4

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 8, 1939

National Reconstruction Through Motion Pictures

THE HON. MR. K. M. MUNSHI.

Films As Liquidators Of Illiteracy

NON-INDIAN FILMS MUST BE CENSORED

Munshi Inaugurates Motion Pictures Congress: Satyamurti's Presidential Address

"The Motion Picture can make a great contribution for spreading adult education in our country".

"There is a danger of Non-Indian interests securing control in your industry. It is not right. It is not good in the interest of the country".

NO ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA

"I SUGGEST THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MUST TAKE STEPS TO HAVE ALL NON-INDIAN FILMS PROPERLY CENSORED, FROM THE INDIAN VIEW POINT. . . . TO MISREPRESENT INDIA BY PICTURES, ETC. HAS BEEN THE BUSINESS OF SOME INTERESTED AND UNSCRUPULOUS PERSONS AND AGENCIES OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY" OBSERVED MR. SATYAMURTI, IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT THE INDIAN MOTION PICTURE CONGRESS ON SUNDAY.

Continuing Mr. Satyamurti said:—

"The place of fine arts in a country, which has other preoccupations pre-eminently political, is always a difficult one. But thanks to the genius of our race and the line of development of the national movement in all directions it is being increasingly recognised that from all relevant points of view a very high place is due to the fine arts in the life of the country. Music has always made an instinctive appeal to our race from the most ancient times up to modern times. Music has always played a large part in our life. Drama has made and is still making an equally powerful appeal. The Indian talkie, combining as it does simultaneously an appeal to the eye and to the ear, has come to stay and has a great and glorious future before it.

I am not quite sure in my mind that there is as much co-operation among the producers and financiers as there ought to be. I plead for a long range financial policy on your part. The policy of quick returns must yield place to the policy of steady returns spread over a number of years. I therefore plead with you that we must defeat foreign competition by the excellence of our own production and our own talkie houses.

NEED FOR FUNDS

Besides this problem the production of good films also requires great finances. I recognise that in this there is an element of risk, but 'no risk and no gain' is a good old proverb which is as true to-day as it ever was. I am anxious that our pictures should reach the same level which talkies in other countries, especially in America, have reached. There is abundance of material in our country, natural and human. I recognise the difficulty of language, but I think if at least one good All-India film is produced every year by the co-operation of all of you from all provinces in Hindustani and in English, it will be a success, which will command an All-India market and perhaps a world market. In this connection layman as I am, I venture to make a suggestion for your earnest consideration. I think an attempt should be made by all of you interested in the progress and welfare of the industry to produce an All-India talkie entitled "India Through The Ages And To Be." Our history is full of romantic instances beginning from the times of the Vedas.

MR. CHANDULAL SHAH.

FOR ADULT EDUCATION

There can no doubt whatever that in our country with our huge illiterate population, the motion picture can make a great contribution for spreading adult education in our country. The Indian Cinematograph Committee recommended the compulsory exhibition of educational films by every exhibitor for a certain length of time in the programmes. I think the Provincial Governments must now insist on these educational films being exhibited in every talkie house. Of course, you will have to produce proper educational films and I think the difficulties are not insurmountable. There are many subjects of great interest to our people, our geography, our history, our literature, the facts of elementary science and the elementary facts of civic and political life in this country, can all be exhibited in simple and instructive manner by means of short films written by people—intelligent people with imagination and sympathy and acted by actors and actresses who have a real Indian spirit. With a good background of Indian scenario and Indian music, these educational films will go a long way to solve, as I have said the difficult problem of adult education in our country. I hope and trust that co-operation between you and the Government will be forthcoming in this behalf.

ABOLISH THOSE DUTIES

You have been long asking that the duties on raw films imported should be abolished. I am one of those who believe that we must make our films in our own country. We must make an attempt in that direction and

(Continued on page 9, col. 1)

MR. S. SATYAMURTI.

BRITISH SUBJECTS' PROPERTY IN SINKIANG

Russia's Attempt To Turn Out All Foreigners

SIMLA, May 5.

It is learnt that M. Samilovsky, the Consul-General of the U.S.S.R. in Kashgar, is leaving for Moscow shortly. He will be succeeded by M. Bogdasoroff.

Reports have been received from various places of Kinkiang, Keryia, Khuttan, Goma and Karghalik that all British subjects have been asked to hand over their landed and immovable properties to the local authorities within fifteen days' time, and that they would be given a small percentage of the real value of the property.

It is understood that on March 7 a party of about 50 Afghan subjects composed of men, women and children passed through Tashkurgan on deportation from Yarkand under the escort of several soldiers. The Sinkiang Government appears to be using all possible methods for the removal of foreigners, with the exception of the U. S. S. R. subjects, from the province.—United Press.

Jawahar's Talks With Aundh Prince

LUCKNOW, May 7.

Shrimant Appa Saheb, son of the Ruler of Aundh State, who passed through Lucknow had prolonged discussion with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru this morning.

It is understood the discussion centred round certain problems facing Aundh State.—United Press.

Jawaharlal For Allahabad

LUCKNOW, May 7.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will leave for Allahabad on May 9.—United Press.

MISSIONARY ZEAL FOR TEACHERS

Leaders On Merits Of Wardha Scheme Of Basic Education

BRINDABAN, May 7.

"The present system of education has created a class of exploiters who depend on the labour of others and themselves avoid manual work," observed Mr. Shanker Rao Deo, a member of the Working Committee, addressing the basic education teachers assembled at Brindaban in connection with their camp.

In spite of there being so many eminent educationists in this country, Mr. Deo added, it was Mahatma Gandhi who had invented this new system of basic education because he was in touch with the masses and knew their needs, capacities and temperament. The basic system of education sought to remove certain apparent anomalies of the present system of education and if this system was conducted in a proper manner, much of the present-day miseries of the Indian masses would be removed.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Mr. Gopabandhu Chowdhury who addressed the teachers emphasised that the success of the scheme depended upon them and not on any outside agency. They should work with missionary zeal and realise the heavy responsibility that lay on their shoulders.—United Press.

Kripalani Warns Students: Rajen Babu Commends Constructive Work

BRINDABAN, May 7.

"It is not the duty of the students to point out the defects in their teachers because they are not competent to do so," observed Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, presiding over the Champaran Students' Conference this morning at Kuarbagh.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, and the Hon'ble Mr. Jagjal Chowdhury, Minister for Excise, Bihar, were among those present at the conference.

Continuing Acharya Kripalani disapproved of strikes in schools and said that they were wrongly resorted to in the name of rights. The President stressed the need for discipline among students and said that the Congress Governments would give them all support if they confined their activities to constructive work and did not dabble in politics.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad addressing the gathering advised the students to take to constructive work, such as, village reconstruction, Hindu-Muslim unity, mass literacy and propagation of Khadi—United Press.

LUCKNOW, May 6.

It is understood that the editor, printer and publisher of "Khadim," a newspaper, has been directed to refrain from publishing any article likely to excite, injure or annoy communal feelings, for a period of two months from April 29.—United Press.

Gandhi-Seva Sangh

DECISION TO TAKE PART IN POLITICS

No Conflict Between Social Reform And Political Reconstruction

BRINDABAN, May 6.

Mahatma Gandhi answered several questions put to him at to-day's sitting of the Gandhi Seva Sangh this afternoon.

In reply to a question on the theory of trusteeship Mahatma Gandhi said that the theory of trusteeship cannot be explained in short time. But giving bare outlines he said that a trustee should spend for his personal use only that part of his income which was absolutely necessary for his existence according to the standard of life led by common people and not by rich people.

As to how many people could convert themselves into such trustees Gandhiji said that the question did not arise because a Satyagrahi was concerned with making efforts for certain end according to his principles

POISONOUS PROPAGANDA.

Regarding the poisonous propaganda conducted against the Seva Sangh workers and the hostile atmosphere created against their activities Gandhiji said that the duty of the members of the Sangh was to pursue their own course of action regardless of wrong criticism. Of course, they must endeavour to remove such evils as might be found in them.

There was no conflict between social reform and political reconstruction, said Mahatma Gandhi replying to another question. Both were intimately linked up. To work for social reform did not amount to hampering political regeneration, but Satyagraha should not be resorted to for removing social evils. Of course a person who had not succeeded in banishing untouchability and other social evils from his own home should not become a member of the Sangh.

Satyagraha was not meant for those who did not believe in God, because God was the real strength of a Satyagrahi, Gandhiji asserted. People who had no faith in God should depend upon civil resistance rather than 'ahimsa.'

After prolonged discussions it was decided the Sangh members should take part in politics.—United Press.

FOR SERVICE OF WORKING CLASS

Seva Sangh Executive Decision

BRINDABAN, May 6. (Delayed)

Most of the important items and discussions in connection with the Gandhi Seva Sangh are now over and the President announced towards the end of today's sitting that the remaining two days would be mainly devoted by the members to cultivation of personal contact between those coming from different provinces and holding group debates.

Mr. Mushruwalla, the President announced that an autonomous committee was to come into existence on which the members of the Sangh might serve and which would take up work among the labouring class on a permanent and broadbased scale in the place of the small committee which functioned during last year under the auspices of the Gandhi Seva Sangh.

A resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the Sangh in this connection says:—

"The Executive Committee of the Sangh having gone through the report of its Labour Committee for last year expresses its satisfaction on the progress made by the Committee in the field of service of the working classes and appreciates the enthusiasm of Labour to organise itself and in response to the suggestion of the Committee to create a bigger and autonomous body in order to meet adequately the demands of extension work in this field and its vast possibilities. "The Executive Committee of the Sangh resolves to form such a body and to dissolve the present sub-committee.'—United Press.

GANDHIJI & WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

BRINDABAN, May 7.

Interviewed by the "United Press" Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, said that Mahatma Gandhi would be present at the next meeting of the Congress Working Committee unless at that time he was at long distance from the place where the meeting would be held and found it inconvenient to come.

The Congress President also told the "United Press" that the Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting at Patna on May 10 next would reconsider its decision fixing Phulwari Sharif as the site for the next session of the Indian National Congress on ground that it was near a town.—United Press.

126 SHIAS ARRESTED

LUCKNOW, May 6.

One hundred and twenty-six Shias courted arrest to-day in connection with the "Tabarra." agitation.—United Press.

FRESH MOVE FOR COMPROMISE

LUCKNOW, May 6.

Efforts to bring about an honourable compromise between the Shias and Sunnis over the "Madhe Saheba" and "Tabarra" controversy are again being made.

The Hon. Mr. Hafiz Mahomed Ibrahim, Minister for Communications, is taking keen interest in the matter. He has convened a meeting of prominent Sunni leaders including Maulana Sajjad of Phulwari Sareef (Behar), Maulana Kifatulla (Delhi), and Maulana Husain Ahmed Maidini (U. P.) to evolve a compromise.

The meeting will be held tomorrow and in case something is decided it will be communicated to Maulana Naseer Ahmed (Shia Mujtahid).—United Press.

Touring U. P. Secretaries Curtail Their European Itinerary

LUCKNOW, May 6.

Mr. Aji Prasad Jain and Mr. Govind Sahay, Parliamentary Secretary and Private Secretary respectively to the Hon. Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Minister for Revenue who are undertaking a tour in the Continent, have not got passport for Russia.

They are expected to return after five months. Mr. Govind Sahay is leaving for Bombay tonight 'en route' to England.—United Press.

LUCKNOW, May 6.

A Gazette Extraordinary announces that a joint sitting of the U. P. Legislative Assembly and Council will be held on May 17 for the purpose of deliberating the question of voting on the United Provinces Sales Motor Spirit Taxation Bill, 1939.—United Press.

CHARLIE CHAN

THE STEAMER 'VICTORIA' HAS DOCKED... AMID THE RUSH OF CUSTOM'S INSPECTIONS, LAST GOODBYES ARE SAID....
AH, MISS DEEPING! WHERE IS YOUR FATHER? I HAVE HUGE APOLOGY TO LAY AT HIS DOORSTEP!
OH, HE'S GONE AHEAD! GRUDGINGLY, HE SAYS HE UNDERSTANDS! BOB TOLD FATHER YOU USED HIM AS YOUR FOIL BECAUSE YOU KNEW HE WAS INNOCENT! I THINK THAT PLEASED HIM!
Alfred Andriola
BUT EVERYTHING HAS TURNED OUT ALL RIGHT! JANE HAS HER BROOCH, YOU GOT YOUR MAN—AND I GOT MINE!
YOUR FATHER HAS CONSENTED TO YOUR MARRIAGE WITH BOB?
YES...ON THE CONDITION THAT WE HAVE A LOT OF CHILDREN, SO FATHER WON'T BE LONELY!
AH! THAT IS PLEASANT PROSPECT! I AM FATHER OF ELEVEN CHILDREN! LONELINESS AND PEACE DO NOT LIVE AT HOUSE OF CHAN!
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ALL IS WELL

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